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# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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Volume XLII, No. 9.  
Established 1871.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

5 Years 45 cents.  
1 Year 10 cents.

## A BARGAIN IN WINDOW PLANTS.

15 Splendid Plants. Well-rooted. Mailed,  
Safe delivery guaranteed, only 50 cts.

**Palm**, Phoenix Canariensis, one of the most beautiful and graceful of Palms, easily grown and very decorative.

**Sansevieria Zeylanica**, a handsome succulent plant; erect, variegated, stately leaves; clusters of white, fragrant flowers. Can be grown by anyone. See engraving.

**Acalypha Sanderi**, an everblooming plant of great beauty; long, rose-carmine tails of bloom; of easy culture. This plant sold at \$2.00 a few years ago, and is rare. I freely recommend it.

**Chrysanthemum**, a choice named sort, my selection. I have white, rose, red and yellow, mostly hardy and suitable for garden as well as house.

**Salvia rutilans**, a fine winter-blooming plant; apple-scented leaves and lovely erect spikes of crimson flowers; very pretty.

**Geranium**, a fine named variety, my selection, suitable for pots; white, salmon, pink, scarlet or crimson; name color.

**Coleus**, splendid named fancy sort, my selection; I have a great variety, and all are rich and beautiful.

**Cuphea platycentra**, the segar plant; a very free, continuous-blooming window flower for winter; easily grown, sure bloomer.

**Eupatorium riparium**, elegant clusters of white, brush-like flowers, sure to bloom in winter.

**Begonia Speculata**, a grand Begonia for either foliage or bloom; dwarf, showy, bearing scapes of rosy flowers.

**Lantana**, fine named sort, white, pink or red clusters; blooms well in a warm room.

**Hibiscus sinensis**, fine named sort; a glorious shrub for winter flowers, and for bedding out in summer; blooms continuously; yellow, rose, carmine and scarlet.

**Pilea muscosa**, mossy, lace-like foliage plant for pots.

**Two Choice Plants**, my selection from an immense lot of fine surplus stock.

15 Choice plants for 50 cents! I know you will be more than pleased with this collection. Such a lot would cost \$2.00 in the spring. Do not fail to order this splendid collection this month. You will then have the plants well started and ready to adorn your window in winter with foliage and bloom. Select substitutes from the big list on other pages. Address **Geo. W. Park, La Park, Pa.**

**Notice to buyers of Hardy Bulbs.**—Those who order bulbs this month will get their bulbs as soon as they arrive from Europe, the orders being filled in rotation as received. Do not be impatient, therefore, if your bulbs do not come till latter part of September or in early October.

## RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PAEONIES IN MIXTURE.

**IOFFER** a superb lot of mixed Paeonies in all the leading colors. Price, six eyes, different sorts, for 25 cents, or six clumps, each containing three or more eyes, 75 cents. For a large bed or border I will supply the eyes in mixture at \$4.00 per hundred. These Paeonies were all of choice named varieties, in all colors, many variegated, but the labels were lost, and I must sell them now in mixture. One splendid pink-flowered P. officinalis, the beautiful, double early-blooming sort, will be included in every 25 cent collection. This alone is usually sold at 25 cents, the price asked for the whole collection. Now is the time to buy and plant out Paeonies. Order at once. **Geo. W. Park, La Park, Pa.**

**PALM SEEDS.** fine mixture of the best sorts at 10 cents month or more to start.

Fresh Palm seeds grow well, and this is the month to get them. I have just received a fresh importation, and offer a per pkt, 3 pkts for 25 cents. The seeds mostly require a **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



COPYRIGHTED  
BY GEO. W. PARK





SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE TULIP.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.



DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

## 25 Choice Hardy Bulbs FOR 25 CENTS.



SNOWDROP.



SCILLA NUTANS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.



SPARAXIS.



OFFER my friends the finest collection of Choice Hardy Bulbs that has ever been advertised, and at a great bargain. These are all handsome named sorts grown for me in immense quantities by Holland specialists and imported this season. They are not inferior, cheap or

mixed bulbs, but such as will give perfect satisfaction, and I guarantee them to please you. Here is the list:

- Single Tulip*, early spring flower; rich color.
- Double Tulip*, blooms later; effective and beautiful.
- Narcissus Poiteus*, white flower, pink cup, lovely.
- Alba plena odorata*, double, Gardenia-scented.
- Leedsi*, a superb newer sort; white.
- Incomparabilis*, yellow double Daffodil.
- Campanelle Jonquil*, large, yellow, fragrant.
- Crocus*, Large Yellow, splendid early spring flower.
- Scilla Siberica*, blue, very early and handsome.
- Nutans*, spikes of drooping bells; charming.
- Muscari alba*, the lovely blue Grape Hyacinth.
- Galanthus Elvsi*, the New Giant Snowdrop.
- Ixia*, fine spikes of exquisite, showy bloom.
- Oxalis lutea*, the dwarf, free-blooming Buttercup sort.
- Allium luteum*, splendid yellow-flamed garden flower.
- Sparaxis*, Giant sort, very brilliant flowers.
- Iris Hispanica Chrysolora*, hardy golden Iris.
- Blanchard*, pure white hardy Iris.
- Alex Van Humboldt*, fine blue Iris.
- Gladiolus Nanus*, the rare dwarf Gladiolus; fine.
- Fritillaria Melegria*, charming spring flowers.
- Ornithogalum umbellatum*, starry flowers.
- Anemone coronaria*, single, large, Poppy-like flowers.
- Coronaria* fl. pl. showy, double, Poppy-like flowers.
- Ranunculus*, Double French, superb large flowers.

The above bulbs are all easily grown, and I will include full cultural directions with every collection, so that all who plant them will succeed. I hope everyone of my patrons will order the above collection, and ask others to send with them. To encourage club orders I will send an extra lot (25 bulbs) for an order for four collections (\$1.00); or for an order for 10 collections (\$2.50) I will send 24 Choice Hyacinth Bulbs in 24 finest named double and single varieties. Please see your friends at once, and get up a big club. A trial subscription to Park's Floral Magazine will be included with every collection.

These bulbs are all suitable for either house or garden culture. The illustrations will give some idea of their appearance and beauty. Order at once. The earlier you get the bulbs the better will they grow and bloom. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



CROCUS.



IRIS.



MUSCARI.



ANEMONE.



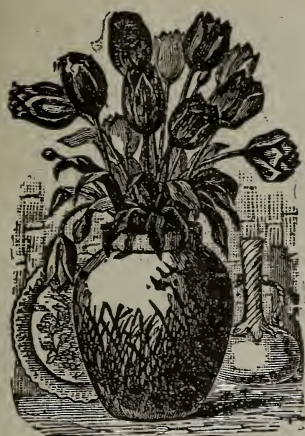
ALLIUM.



GLADIOLUS.



# BEAUTIFUL NAMED TULIPS.



I offer collections embracing all of the best Tulips known. The bulbs are first size, and sure to make a gorgeous display either in house or garden. I recommend Tulips especially for planting out, however, as they are subject to insects when grown in the house. Out-doors they are entirely hardy, have no enemies, and a group or bed of them is glorious in early spring.

## Collection A, Single Early Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

<i>Bizard Pronkert</i> , scarlet striped yellow.	<i>L'Immaculee</i> , charming pure white; very fine.
<i>Chrysolosa</i> , large, golden yellow, very fine.	<i>Marie Stuart</i> , very handsome rose.
<i>Cottage Maid</i> , rich rose, striped white; splendid.	<i>Marquis de Westrade</i> , yellow, striped red.
<i>Couleur Ponceau</i> , beautiful cherry red.	<i>Moucheron</i> , scarlet, very rich and showy.
<i>Crimson King</i> , large, bright crimson.	<i>Pigeon</i> , white; distinct and beautiful.

The above collection embraces all colors, and if bedded together, when in bloom they make a grand display. In a large bed they are gorgeous. For planting in quantity I will deliver the bulbs at express office here, for \$1.10 per hundred; per thousand \$10.00. Planting and cultural directions free.

## Collection B, Double and Parrot Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

*Agnes*, flaming vermillion scarlet.  
*Duke of York*, variegated red and white.  
*Lady Palmerston*, large, charming light rose.  
*Rose Blanche*, immense flower; pure white.  
*Scarlet King*, bright red, very showy.

*Titian*, scarlet, with broad gold margin.  
*Yellow Rose*, pure yellow, very double.  
*Admiral de Constantinople*, Parrot; red.  
*Lutea Major*, Parrot, fine yellow.  
*Perfecta*, Parrot, yellow and red.

This list embraces all the colors in Double Early and Parrot Tulips. They bloom later than the preceding, but are equally as showy and beautiful. For beds I will supply the bulbs by express, delivered here, at \$1.10 per hundred, equal quantities of each variety. Set the double Tulips in the centre, the Parrots use as a margin.

## Collection C, Late and Botanical Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

*Blue Flag*, double, late, fine purplish blue.  
*Overcinner*, double, late, violet and white, striped.  
*Marriage de MaFille*, double, late, red and white.  
*Peach Red*, double, late, dark red, large, showy.  
*Prince de Galitzen*, double, late, yellow.

*Florentina odorata*, single, fragrant, yellow.  
*Gesneriana*, tall, scarlet, black centre.  
*Picotee*, single, late, white, edged pink.  
*Golden Crown*, late, yellow, edged red.  
*Macrosplita*, single, late, deep pink.

The above are late and very late Tulips of great beauty. They are splendid in groups or beds, and elicit high praise. They are generally sold at fancy prices, being rare. I offer the collection of 10 bulbs for 15 cents by mail; or by the hundred, equal quantities of each, at \$1.10, delivered at express office here.

## Collection D, Darwin Tulips, 10 Bulbs 20 Cents.

These New Tulips are noted for their rare and beautiful colors, and gaudy appearance. I offer bulbs of a very superior strain, and in the very finest named sorts. The colors are as follows:

<i>Darwin</i> white. Deep Blue.	<i>Darwin</i> black. Light Blue.	<i>Darwin</i> Bronze. Crimson.	<i>Darwin</i> Pink. Flesh-color.	<i>Darwin</i> Scarlet. <i>Bouten d'Or</i> , yellow.
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The Darwin Tulips originated in Belgium under the care of Louis Van Houtte. These I offer as an improvement of the original, effected by Krelage, in Holland. The plants grow two feet high, bloom in May and June, show flowers of enormous size and great substance, and of vivid and distinct self colors; hardy, will grow almost anywhere, and last for years. Yellow is not found in Darwin Tulips, and I add the handsome tall botanical Tulip, *Bouten d'Or* to complete the list of colors. The 10 bulbs, 20 cents by mail; 100 bulbs delivered to express office here \$1.80.

## Collection E, Giant or Tree Tulips, 2 Bulbs 15 Cents.

These grow upwards of two feet high, branching like a tree, and bearing an immense flower at the tip of each branch. They bloom very late in the season, mostly in May or June, and are exceedingly showy in a group, or even as single specimens.

*Tree Tulip*, violet, striped white, of robust growth, each plant bearing several flowers, cup-shaped, and of great substance. 8 cents per bulb.

*Tree Tulip*, scarlet with blue centre; vigorous, often two feet high, mostly branching, bearing large, showy flowers. 8 cents per bulb.

These Tree Tulips are hybrids from species found in Asia Minor. They require a deep, rich soil to develop perfectly, but are hardy, and may be regarded as of easy culture.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**—I will mail the above described collections of Tulips, 42 bulbs in all, also a 10-bulb collection of the hardy Orchid-flowering Iris, for 75 cents. Or, get up a club for five 15 cent Tulip collections (75 cents) and I will add any Tulip collection you may select, and include the 10-bulb Iris collection, for your trouble. The bulbs are all of large size, and could not be purchased singly at less than from 3 to 10 cents each. Cultural directions go with every package. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



# Bargains in Choice Hyacinths.

Hyacinths are among the earliest and most beautiful of hardy spring flowers, and to favor my friends I have secured and imported from Holland, where the best bulbs are grown, three collections, embracing the most beautiful and desirable varieties in cultivation. These are all fine, selected, blooming-sized bulbs, carefully grown, and will be sure to give satisfaction. They are suitable for either house or garden, and full directions for culture will accompany every package. These Hyacinths, potted now, will bloom handsomely in the window in winter, or they may be bedded out at once for spring-blooming, as they are entirely hardy.

## Collection No. 1, 10 Bulbs, 30 Cents.

**Light Pink, Baron Van Thuyll**, bears elegant spikes of waxy bluish bells in fine spikes.

**Deep Pink, Gertrude**, compact trusses of splendid bells; very fine.

**Scarlet, Eoides Belges**, large spike, rich and graceful; splendid.

**Pure White, Alba Superbissima**, large bells, immense compact spike; one of the best.

**Bluish White, Grandeur a Merveille**, waxen bells, handsome spike; very fine.

**Dark Blue, Marie**, large trusses of well-shaped bells; of fine effect.

**Lavender Blue, La Peyrouse**, fine spikes of elegant bells; exceedingly handsome.

**Light Blue, Queen of the Blues**, huge, broad, erect spikes; fine bells.

**Orange Yellow, Herman**, lovely bells gracefully set; attractive color; long truss.

**Tinted White, Paix del Europe**, long truss; large, drooping bells; one of the best.

## Collection No. 2, 10 Bulbs, 30 Cents.

**Deep Red—Robert Steiger**, fine compact truss, graceful bells; showy.

**Pink—Gigantea**, closely-set waxen bells; large, handsome truss; extra.

**Bluish—Norma**, light, graceful bells; fine truss; charming.

**Pure White—L'Innocence**, elegant bells; large showy truss; fine.

**Cream White—Baroness Van Thuyll**, charming large spikes; bells show a primrose eye.

**Tinted White—Mr. Pittsoll**, waxy white; showy bells; fine spikes.

**Deep Blue—King of the Blues**, rich blue, very fine bells and spikes.

**Dark Porcelain—Grand Matre**, erect, handsome truss; large, showy bells.

**Lilac—Haydn**, very fine spike, charming drooping flowers.

**Bright Yellow—Ida**, distinct in color; elegant bells; full, compact spikes.

Send 60 cents for two of the above Hyacinth collections, or send 60 cents for both collections, and I will add two double Hyacinths as a premium. All are healthy and hardy, and sure to do well either in house or garden. For large beds I will supply these fine Hyacinths, by mail or express, equal quantities of each variety, at \$2.50 per hundred, prepaid. A hundred bulbs will make a bed that will be the envy of your neighbors when in bloom in the spring, and will make a fine show every season for several years.

**Double Hyacinths.**—The Double Hyacinths are not so handsome or desirable as the single varieties, either for in-door or out-door culture, but I offer a collection of the finest sorts in four colors, as follows:

## Collection No. 3, 4 Bulbs, 15 Cents.

**Bright Rose-pink—Noble par Merite**, double, very handsome bells; compact truss.

**Pure White—La Tour d'Auvergne**, fine double flowers; heavy truss; a choice, elegant sort.

**Bright Blue—Charles Dickens**, grand compact spike; graceful bells; one of the finest varieties.

**Fine Yellow—Goethe**, excellent truss; lovely, graceful bells; rosy salmon, pinkish shading; attractive.

I will supply single named Hyacinths separately at 3 cents each or 35 cents per dozen, and double sorts at 5 cents each or 45 cents per dozen.

**As a Premium.**—I will mail you one Double Hyacinth for every additional order you send for the above 30 cent collections of Hyacinth; thus for a club of two (60 cents) I will mail two Double Hyacinths, your selection; for a club of four (\$1.20) four Double Hyacinths, etc. See your neighbors and get up a club.



**Large Bulbs.**—For 50 cents I will send larger bulbs of either of the above 30 cent collections. These are such bulbs as are mostly retailed at 12 cents each. These larger bulbs are preferable where the largest and showiest spikes of bloom are desired. I can also supply the Double Hyacinths in the larger size, the four bulbs, at 25 cents. Address all orders to

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLII.

September, 1906.

No. 9.

## THE SUN AND THE DIAL.

In the garden is the dial,  
And without, the sun  
With its noontide strife and trial,  
Heroism and denial,  
Ere the day is done.  
Here is only shade and quiet,  
There is tumult unto riot,—  
Choose 'twixt throngs and one.

Norfolk Co., Mass.

Isabella Howe Fiske.

## A STATELY PERENNIAL.

**R**UDBECKIA PURPUREA is a hardy, showy perennial that blooms throughout the months of July, August and September, and is without doubt the most

stately and attractive of the Rudbeckia genus. A plant soon becomes an immense clump, five or six feet high, showing a mass of long-stemmed purple blossoms four inches in diameter, the centres of which are dark, lighted up with a glint of rich orange. The illustrations were made from a specimen in the Editor's grounds, and both flowers and plant are fairly represented. The individual flower heads, like those of the Zinnia, last for many weeks, and consequently the plant retains a fresh, blooming

appearance for a long time. Rudbeckia purpurea is a native of the United States, and is mostly found in low, rich, marshy grounds. In the garden it delights in moist soil of high fertility, and when planted in a

favorable situation it will generally take care of itself. In landscape gardening it can be made to add greatly to the effect by proper placing and grouping. It can be used advantageously in beds of spring-blooming shrubbery, as its numerous flower heads push above the Spireas, Deutzias and Weigelas, adding color and variety during the summer and autumn months. It is certainly one of the most useful and desirable of the taller-growing hardy perennials, and will doubtless become popular when better known. The plants are easily propagated from seeds or by division of clumps. Seedlings will begin to bloom the second year.

Rudbeckia purpurea has been classed as



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA.

Echinacea purpurea by some botanists, but in their "Genera Plantarum" the celebrated botanists, Bentham and Hooker, have classed it as a species of Rudbeckia, and this classification is now generally accepted as the true one. Florists have recently been turning their attention to the improvement of this perennial, and several varieties are now catalogued which differ more or less in their characteristics. So-called improved hybrids are offered by foreign florists, but whether they are an improvement

of value remains for us to determine. A double variety is a great desideratum, and it is hoped that someday an enterprising florist will report such a variety. In the meantime we should not neglect the species,

# Park's Floral Magazine.

*A Monthly. Entirely Floral.*

**Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.**  
**LaPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.**

**CIRCULATION.**—The actual circulation proven when required, is 450,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 130 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Des Moines, The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,** 45 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

**THE EDITOR** invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

## Circulation Bulletin.

*Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for August, 417,900.*

*Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for August, 414,386.*



**Early White Flowers.**—For early summer white flowers you will find that Double Daisies, Pansies, White Candytuft, Sweet Williams, Phlox subulata, white Florentine Iris and White Pæonies among herbaceous plants can be depended upon for a supply. Also Deutzias—crenata and gracilis, Spireas—prunifolia, Van Houtte and Reevesii, with white Lilac are reliable. Seeds of the Daisies, Pansies, Candytuft and Sweet Williams can be sown this month for next season's blooming, and plants of the Pæonies, Iris and shrubs can be secured and planted now, all being hardy.

**Eccremocarpus Scaber.**—This vine is mostly known as Calampelis Scabra. It is easily grown from seeds, which should be sown in early spring. The root is tuberous, and in a mild climate and well-drained soil will live outdoors without protection. The flowers are rosy, in clusters, as shown in the small illustration, and it is desirable for covering a trellis or to hide any unsightly place. It should be more popular.



## SOLANUM DULCAMARA.

**A** SUBSCRIBER from Waynesboro, Pa., writes as follows:

Dear Mr. Editor:—I enclose a fruit-cluster, also a sprig of foliage with bloom, of a little bush I found growing by the roadside. Kindly tell me what it is, and whether the fruit is edible, or whether or not it has any value as an ornamental plant.—C. W. Brookens.

The specimens are represented in the engraving. The plant is botanically known as Solanum Dulcamara, and



commonly as Bitter Sweet or Woody Nightshade. It is a near relative of the Black Nightshade, Solanum nigrum, which has the reputation of being very poisonous, but which is recommended by some as an esculent, after scalding and pouring the water off. Perhaps those who use the Black Nightshade for cooking will test the merits of S. Dulcamara in the same way, and report. The plant is desirable for covering a trellis, as it will reach the height of six or eight feet, and is very pretty when covered with its purplish bloom and clusters of scarlet fruit. It is a native of Great Britain, but has escaped cultivation in this country.

**Freesias.**—Freesia bulbs should be planted in August to bloom during the holidays. Set them near the surface, five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot, and keep dark and well watered. As soon as the tops begin to push up bring to the light, and keep the pot close to the glass, giving as much ventilation as well as light as possible. The larger bulbs are preferable, but even small bulbs will usually bloom. Avoid too much heat. A cool, moist atmosphere is preferable. The flowers mostly appear about five months after the bulbs are potted. Failures are, as a rule, due to lack of light and moisture, and keeping the temperature too hot and dry. Give the bulbs plenty of time to develop. Cover the surface of the soil with tobacco dust to keep down aphids.

**Flowers that Endure Frost.**—The following flowers bear considerable frost, and are useful for late autumn-blooming: Alyssum, Double Daisy, Calendula, Centranthus, Annual Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Japan Pinks, Gillias in variety, Kenilworth Ivy, Linaria, Mignonette, Pansies, Petunias, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Ten Week's Stock, Violas and Verbenas. Of these Alyssum, Calendula, Centranthus and the Dwarf Annual Chrysanthemums are especially valuable, as they seem to revel in the late, crisp, autumn weather, and are often caught in full bloom by the early snows. All of the plants named are easily started from seeds.



## BEDDING PANSIES.

THOSE who have grown only the common Pansies, sowing the seeds in the spring, have no idea of the beauty of a bed of Rømer's Prize Pansies raised from seeds sown during the month of August or early September. Young plants started at this season will be well established and vigorous by December, will endure the winter without injury, and begin to bloom early in spring, rivaling the Tulips in earliness and showiness. They far surpass the bulbous flowers, however, in the length of their blooming season, for they will bloom very freely, and without interruption throughout the season, if kept well watered



in dry weather, and the seed-bearing reduced by freely picking the matured or fading flowers. By sowing the mixtures of similar shades or varieties a wonderful diversity of flowers may be obtained, and the plants can be grouped according to the predominating color in the bed.

Only the choicest, large-flowered strain should be used, and this is secured in the best seeds imported from Germany, raised by Mr. Frederick Rømer, the celebrated Pansy Specialist. Flowers of this strain often appear two and a half inches across, and the shades and blendings are beautiful beyond description. Sow the seeds in a seed-bed, and late in September or early in October transplant to deep, rich, well-prepared soil where the plants are to bloom. In the south Pansies can only be grown by starting the plants in autumn. In the north summer sowing insures the best results. Try it.

**Mildewed Crimson Ramblers.**—When a Crimson Rambler Rose becomes mildewed and stunted in growth cut it back, and remove and burn the old, diseased foliage; then dig about it and stir some sulphur into the surface soil. It will soon push up new shoots and become vigorous and healthy.

**Sweet Peas.**—Many of the troubles with Sweet Peas are avoided by sowing the seeds as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Late sown Sweet Peas rarely do well.

## BEGONIA EVANSIANA.

ONE of the most beautiful of summer-flowering Begonias is *B. Evansiana*, a species introduced from Java, in 1812. It is tuberous-rooted, and the branching stems reach the height of two feet.



The foliage is oblique and lobed, green above and dark red beneath, with a denticulate margin. The numerous clusters of flesh-pink flowers are borne upon reddish, gracefully arching stems, and are very affective throughout the season. Little bulblets are produced at the joints of the plant, which afford a ready means of propagation. As winter approaches the foliage begins to fade, and in a short time the upper portions drop off at the joints, and the process continues until the plant disappears. The bulblets fall upon the ground and lie dormant till spring, when they take root and form

new plants. The plants are hardy in protected places even in Pennsylvania, and can be bedded out where they are to remain, as they do well out-doors where they are sheltered from wind and the mid-day sun.

*Begonia Evansiana* is one of the most desirable and beautiful of the Begonias, and should have a prominent place in every collection. It thrives in any rich, sandy soil, and when well cared for even a small plant will become a large, handsome, blooming specimen in one season. It can be freely and heartily recommended.

**Cannas as Window Plants.**—Cannas do well in pots in the window if shifted freely, so that the growth is healthy, and also develop fine spikes of bloom. The dwarf, free-blooming varieties should be used, and an abundance of water with plenty of sun and air given. Avoid the hot sunshine against the side of the pot. In winter give a retired, frost-proof place and water sparingly.

**Chinese Lily.**—A Chinese Sacred Lily is hardly worth caring for after it has bloomed. It is as well to bed it out in the spring, after danger from freezing is past, and let nature care for it, then buy imported bulbs the next season. In the South the bulbs will often recover and bloom well out-doors. In the severe North they are liable to freeze out.

## EDITORIAL LETTER.

DEAR FLOWER FOLKS:—There are some herbaceous perennial plants that bloom almost continuously, and it seems strange that they are not more freely used for bedding purposes. Callirhoe involucrata, with its abundance of graceful and showy carmine flowers, begins to bloom early in the season, and if not allowed to seed too freely it will develop



throughout the summer and autumn. It trails, and does not grow over eight or ten inches high. The plants are readily started from seeds, and begin to bloom the first season. They are entirely hardy, and a bed once started will last for years. If cut back in July the branches will become more dense, and the flowers more numerous during the fall season.

Another perennial that is useful for a continuous display of flowers during the summer and autumn is the Perennial Pea, *Lathyrus latifolius*. There are several varieties, differing in color from white to carmine, and they are all handsome. They are



PERENNIAL PEA.

herbaceous perennials, easily grown from seeds, but seedling plants rarely begin to bloom till three years old. They are useful for covering a trellis, a stump, wall, or fence, and in a sunny situation they become a mass of flowers. They climb to the height of eight or ten feet in rich moist soil, and a single plant will stool out and produce many vines. Avoid setting them too close, and do not let the seeds form and ripen, if you wish an abundant display. I have seen elegant masses of these Peas, appearing as a bank of colors, by setting a few plants in a circle and training them over some brush placed in the circle. If their beauty was better



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA known these

charming perennial vines would be more popular.

Gaillardia grandiflora, in its improved varieties, is still one of our best bedding herbaceous perennials. The flowers are so bright and attractive, so numerous, and so well merit the title of everblooming, that those who know them will not care to do without them. A bed of plants in full bloom, the long-stemmed flowers waving gracefully to and fro by the gentle evening zephyrs, is wonderfully attractive, and elicits unbounded praise from observers. The young plants are quickly started from seeds, and bloom the first year. The older plants stool out and make large clumps, which last for many years. The new, large-flowered varieties are decidedly the best for a large, showy bed. If the flowers are cut freely the bloom is always free and continuous.



Calliopsis grandiflora is one CALLIOPSIS GRANDIFLORA. of the desirable everblooming perennials. The plants stool out and grow two feet tall, branching and blooming as they grow, and the long-stemmed golden flowers are not only showy in groups, but appear well when cut and placed in a vase. Seedlings are easily propagated from seeds, and will bloom the first year, if started in the spring. This perennial is especially well suited for planting among groups of shrubbery, as the flowers give a glint of gold to the group throughout the season. The plants are perfectly hardy.

Rudbeckia Newmanii (speciosa) common in meadows, in many places, blooms for a long and the flowers are fine for cutting. No autumn flower shows a richer golden color,



and few are so graceful and handsome. One flower will last for weeks, and a group of the plants becomes a glittering "cloth of gold." These, too, are easily started from seeds.

All of these easily-grown and al-

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII. most everblooming perennials may be started this month from seeds, and the plants will endure the winter safely, and except the Peas, be ready to bloom next summer. You will gain almost a year by sowing the seeds now. They deserve a place in every collection, and my friends who are induced to buy and sow the seeds this month will never have cause to regret it.

Florally yours

LaPark, Pa.

The Editor.



## ABOUT PÆONIES.

**Species and Varieties, Shrubby and Herbaceous, Propagation, Planting and Culture. Grouping for effect in garden and grounds.**



PÆONIES are among the most useful and beautiful of hardy ornamental perennials. The foliage is ample and handsome, and the huge, fragrant flowers, double and single in form, and varied and rich in color, are borne as a gorgeous setting after the early spring flowers are gone, and there seems a dearth of garden bloom. The plants thrive in sun or partial shade, and in any rich, moist soil, and are never troubled by diseases or pests. Truly, as a class, the Pæony may be denominated "Everybody's Flower." Once set the plants will take care of themselves, and never fail to make a fine display of foliage and bloom every season.

There are twenty-five or more species known. One is found in California, but the others are all from Europe and Asia. One species, *P. Moutan*, is shrubby, and will attain the height of six feet. The leaves of this drop in autumn each season, but the stems are hard and woody, and are not affected by frost. This species runs into many varieties which differ chiefly in color, most of the flowers being of immense size and semi-double in form.

The other species are herbaceous perennials, the tops dying off entirely every year. The oldest of these is *Pæony officinalis*, from Southern Europe. It is the old-fashioned red Pæony, which blooms in May, now to be had in the colors white and pink, as well as red. The plants do well even when hedged in by grasses, and are used for gar-

den decoration and to plant in grassy places, where, from a distant view they will yield a display of rich color. They grow a foot or more high, and develop into large clumps when left undisturbed for several years.

*Pæonia tenuifolia* is from the Crimea. It grows less than a foot high, has fine-cut foliage, and bright crimson flowers rather sparingly produced. The plants appear early, and bloom even earlier than *P. officinalis*. They increase slowly, however, and a plant is a long time in forming a clump. The double-flowered form is especially handsome when in bloom.



*Pæonia corallina* comes from Asia minor. Its flowers are carmine-pink and single. It is noticeable because when the seed-vessels open in the autumn they display crimson-colored seeds which have a coral-like appearance.

The most important of the herbaceous



PÆONIES AS BORDER PLANTS.

species, however, is *Pæonia albiflora*, which was introduced in 1548. It blooms after the other species have faded, mostly in June in the latitude of New York. This species is the progenitor of the so-called Chinese Pæonies in cultivation. The type is from Siberia, and grows two to three feet high, bearing large, single white flowers.



By hybridization and careful selection and culture a wonderful diversity has been secured in the size, form and color of the varieties of this Pæony, and the showiness, beauty and fragrance of the almost innumerable varieties are such as to eclipse the good qualities of all other Pæonies. This class is by far the most popular and useful of Pæonies, and is so largely cultivated that



**P. TENNIFOLIA fl. pl.** October slit the tuber longitudinally from the crown end for a couple of inches, and having prepared a scion wedge-shaped, insert it in the slit, fitting the backs together as nearly as possible. This done wrap the grafted part with bast, with a strand of copper wire over all, then plunge till part of the scion is covered, in a pot or box of sandy, porous soil; water sparingly, and keep shaded and in a place free from draughts of air for a month or more. Winter in a frost-proof place. In the summer set out in a rich, moist, sandy loam. Several grafted roots may occupy one pot or box till started. Another method practiced with Shrubby Pæonies is layering. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked select branches to layer, and cut a narrow ring of bark out half an inch above, and half an inch below each bud. Then lay the branch in a prepared trench, leaving only the tip above ground, and cover with a mixture of sand and soil. Leave undisturbed till August, when roots will be found for each eye, and the layer can be lifted, and the eyes carefully separated and planted. If slitted off with a sharp knife the rooted eyes will be in good shape to set in the bed where they are to stand, while the old branch can be again layered, where



PÆONIES IN GRASS.

Simply cut the roots so that there will be an eye to each piece. Such parts, no matter how small, are sure to grow, and if let alone will soon become blooming plants. Florists mostly divide and reset their Pæonies every third year, doing the work in September and early October. The larger roots thus divided will mostly bear some flowers the first year. Nearly all of

the smaller ones will bear the second year.

New varieties are propagated from seeds. Frequently the seed-follicles are empty, but occasionally you will find one with big, plump seeds. These seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, in a bed where they can remain, covering half an inch deep. The plants will appear the following spring. Do not disturb them until they have made two years' growth, then remove in September to a rich bed, setting eight inches apart and three inches deep. Let them remain here till they bloom, which will be when the plants are four or five years old.

Pæonia Moutan, the so-called Tree Pæony, grows slowly, and the plants are expensive, smaller ones costing from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. They are hardy, however, and when once planted they increase in size and beauty with age. They like a deep, sandy loam, enriched with cow manure. Planted as isolated specimens, or in groups on the lawn, they make an elegant display, blooming early, before the Chinese Pæonies have developed. An open or exposed position should be given to them, and about New Year's ap-



VASE OF PÆONY FLOWERS.

ply a liberal mulch of cow manure to the surface, which will keep the roots cool, and prevent the buds from pushing too early in spring. Should growth start too early on account of a mild winter protect the plants in early spring by a box covering, during severe cold or frosts. For planting among groups of shrubbery these Pæonies are desirable, as they show a mass of deeply-cut, pleasing foliage throughout the season. They are also excellent subjects for large pots, to use for the decoration of the conservatory or home. After flowering encourage a free growth by occasional applications of liquid fertilizer, and later plunge the pots in a sunny place out-doors, giving plenty of water till growth is completed, then let the wood mature and form buds for the next season's bloom. Keep dormant and in a cool place during winter. They do well in pots, and few plants so grown are more showy or effective, or of easier culture for decorative purposes.

The herbaceous Pæonies are all easily cared for, grow rapidly, and are really the most useful, particularly those varieties



known as Chinese Pæonies. They are wonderfully effective when planted in shrubby borders, when grouped in large beds, or when used to border a drive or walk. When in bloom nothing in the garden can surpass their gorgeous display. They bloom



PÆONY SEED-PODS.

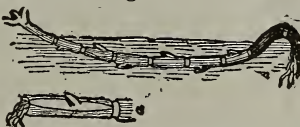
for several weeks, but if the varieties of *P. officinalis* are judiciously arranged with them the display is prolonged, as these are nearly through blooming before the Chinese sorts begin. A mixed hedge of the Chinese Pæonies can be improved by setting the large-flowered Trumpet Narcissus among the plants, to bloom before the Pæonies have developed. The contrast of the handsome red Pæony stems among the blooming Daffodils is quite attractive in early spring. If a few *Galtonia* bulbs are set with the Daffodils, they will extend their big racemes of drooping white bells above the Pæony foliage, and continue the flower show after the Pæony flowers are gone. Or, if white *Candidum* Lilies or *Auratum* Lilies are planted alternately with the Pæonies a still finer attraction may be had. For late flowers *Gladioli* and *Tuberoses* are recommended for promiscuous planting.

Always prepare the ground thoroughly. Dig the soil deep, drain it well, and enrich it liberally with cow manure. The plants should not be allowed to suffer for want of

water while budding and blooming. Set the eyes four inches beneath the surface, and do not disturb the plants for a dozen years. They do well in a shady place, but do not always ripen sufficiently to develop buds freely. A sunny exposure is needed for the best results. When planted in a secluded grassy nook the plants often hold their own, and for years light up places that would otherwise be unattractive.

The Pæony belongs to the Crowfoot family, *Ranunculaceæ*, and is consequently a near relative of the *Clematis*, *Aquilegia* and *Delphinium*, flowers that are prized for their showiness and beauty. It is said to take its name from "Pæon, a physician who ministered to the wounds received in the Trojan war, and the heroes to whom he ministered were none other than the immortal gods themselves."

The season for buying and planting the roots is now at hand, and those who wish to meet with the best success should not neglect to attend to that work in the proper season. Whether for public or private use the beds should be prepared and planted early in autumn, if possible. The flowers are prized in the cities, and usually retail at 75 cents per dozen.



a. LAYER

b. EYE.

In shipping, cut the opening blooms late in the evening with long stems, place in jars of water till morning, then pack carefully and ship early. So prepared they will generally reach their destination in good condition and bring the best market price.



P. SEED-POD.



**Starting Plumbago.**—Plants of *Plumbago Capensis* and *Sanguinea* are produced from cuttings or from layers. The former is the most rapid method, but the latter is the surer way for the amateur to obtain a few plants. Make the cuttings at a joint, using half-ripened wood, or take slips with a heel. Insert in wet sand, shaded and free from draughts of air. They start tardily. In layering use any convenient branch, cutting half through with a sharp knife, and burying the cut part in the soil, while the tip protrudes. The layer can be separated from the layered branch and potted as soon as rooted.

**Roses, Pæonies.**—At the north Roses should be planted early enough in the season to become well established and able to endure the winter. Pæonies should be set in early autumn.

**That Coleus Name.**—The following card suggesting a name for the New Coleus referred to in the Magazine for August has been received:

MR. EDITOR:—For the New Coleus described in your Magazine this month (August) I suggest the name of Princess Yetiva. I admire the works of George Barr McCutcheon so much that I would like to see one of his heroines acknowledged, even if it is in a small way.—Mrs. C. W. Baird, Neb., Aug. 6, 1906.

The heroine will be honored as proposed. A worthy plant with a worthy name.

**Asparagus Sprengerii.**—Under favorable conditions seeds of this *Asparagus* require from twenty to thirty days to germinate. If the soil is kept very dry, the period of germination may be prolonged for a week or more. As a rule the seeds start well, but the seed-bed must not be neglected until they have been in the ground a sufficient time for germination.

## PRUNING ROSES.

**P**RAIRIE Roses, Crimson and other Rambler Roses, also June Roses and all summer-blooming Roses that bloom but once during the season, should be pruned twice a year. Early in spring, when the dead and sickly parts should be cut off and removed, and again after the blooming season is past, at which time the older, stunted, and exhausted branches should be taken off, and only the vigorous new shoots left for future blooming. It is surprising how much benefit is derived from such pruning. It has been said that a dead or dormant branch takes as much substance from a tree or bush as a live one, and when we consider how well a tree or bush thrives after the dead and latent branches are removed it would seem that the statement is true. In pruning, if you wish to take a branch that is not growing freely cut it near to a vigorous shoot along the stem, or cut it close to the trunk. If cut close to the vigorous shoot or close to the trunk the



UNPRUNED. PRUNED.  
Everblooming Rose, pruned at G and H.  
See Engravings.

wound will heal over, while if cut long the remaining part will die, and in time decay, and perhaps be the means of destroying the entire bush. This advice is even more important in pruning trees and the larger shrubs, as most of our Roses are of short duration, the stems frequently dying to the ground, and replaced by new or growing ones from the roots.

The Everblooming Roses should be pruned differently. The work should be begun early in spring, at which time the rod-like branches should be cut back at least half of their length, and all the dead or unhealthy parts removed. Prune more severely at this time than you would prune the summer-bloomers. If the plants are dug about and manured when this pruning is done the new growth will be vigorous, and great clusters of fine buds will soon appear, which will develop into handsome flowers. As fast as the branches grow and perfect their crop of flowers during the season cut them back, and remove always all barren and sickly branches. It is the new

growth that produces the buds and flowers, and the frequent pruning recommended promotes free growth and free-blooming.

Many of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses will bloom in autumn, and these require less pruning after the first crop of flowers than the ordinary summer Roses. It is even well to prune the Hybrid Perpetual Roses more freely in the spring, to lessen the exhaustion caused by a generous crop of



UNPRUNED. PRUNED.  
Hybrid Perpetual Rose, pruned at A, B, C, D, E, and F.  
See Engraving.

bloom, and thus encourage an earlier growth, as it is upon this wood that the later buds develop.

The question is often asked "How should Roses that fail to develop buds be pruned." Such Roses should not be top-pruned, except to remove the unsightly dead branches. Let all of the living branches remain. But if the plant is weakened by root-pruning the formation of buds is often promoted. This is done by sinking a spade its full depth into the soil a little distance from the base of the stem, thus cutting the roots. Where non-blooming is due to some deficiency in the soil, as complained of in some



UNPRUNED. PRUNED.  
Prairie Rose, pruned at I. See Engravings.

portions of the Western States, the addition of bone-dust, phosphate, lime and sand is found beneficial. Crushed bones applied as a fertilizer always have a tendency to develop buds, being composed largely of a combination of phosphorus and lime. The little illustrations will give some ideas upon how the pruning of Roses should be done.





THE BEAUTIFUL VISCARIA OCLATA.

**B**ELONGING to the Pink Family we have the showy and beautiful hardy annual, *Viscaria oculata*, shown in the illustration, the cultivation of which is almost totally neglected. It grows six or eight inches high, bearing a profusion of rich-colored flowers, the centres of which are of a distinct dark color. There are various shades, as rose, white, crimson, scarlet and purple, and the best effect is produced by sowing the seeds in rows six inches apart, doing the work in September or early October, unless the climate is extremely severe, in which case sowing should be deferred till early Spring. Those who know this charming annual only from Spring sowing should try sowing a bed in Autumn, and thinning in the Spring till the plants are four or five inches apart. They will be greeted in early Summer with a glorious display of rich bloom. This annual is sometimes known as *Lychnis viscaria*. It was introduced from Algiers in 1843.

**Evergreen Shrubs.**—The following Shrubs are evergreen in the South, and as deciduous Shrubs are hardy in the North, as well as South:—*Abelia rupestris*, *Akebia quinata*, *Berberis Jamesoni*, *Buxus* or Box, *Euonymus Japonica aurea*, *Euonymus radicans*, *Ficus repens* (hardy South), *Honeysuckle-Halls*, *Reticulata* and *Scarlet Trumpet*, *Ligustrum Ibotum*, *Old Man*, *Plumbago Lady Larpent*, *Privet Amoor River*, *Privet California*, *Yucca aloifolia*. All these can be purchased and planted this month. Heel the ground well around the plants in setting them, and at the North place a board up at the north west, to protect the young plants from severe wind.



### TO THE DAISY.

Sweet little flower of vernal bloom,  
Oft trod 'neath careless feet,  
That still mid scenes of joy and gloom  
The eye is sure to meet.  
Of all the plants that spring has nursed  
Through bright sunshine and shower,  
Fair nature's child, I've loved thee first,  
And thou'rt my favorite flower.

How modestly upon the lea  
Thou bloom'st in simple guise,  
Beneath cool zephyrs, fond and free,  
And summer's genial skies!  
Oh, thus it is through life I've seen  
The man of sterling merit  
Tread virtue's paths with lowly mien  
And unassuming spirit.

As the too trusting bosom seems,  
When love's chaste light has fled,  
When the bright sun withdraws its beams,  
Thou droop'st thy little head.  
Oh! what wild thoughts of joy and woe  
Thou'rt to my lone heart binging!  
For many a weed in age will grow  
Where Daisies once were springing.

I loved thee in my childhood's hours  
When smiles were on my brow;  
And, of all nature's fairest flowers,  
Thou'rt dearest to me now.  
And when I sleep within the tomb,  
If but one heart deplore me,  
I'll have the little Daisy bloom  
Upon the green sod o'er me.

Essex Co., Mass.

Francis Nugent.

### LOVE-FLOWERS.

The Roses bloomed in beauty,  
Yellow and red and white,  
The Roses bloomed in beauty,  
Each one a blithesome sight.  
We walked across the garden  
And all the world was bright.

We walked across the garden,  
The garden sweet with flowers  
We walked across the garden  
And Eden joys were ours.  
O, life for us was Heaven  
Within those verdant bowers.

O, life for us was Heaven,  
Because our love was true;  
And life for us was Heaven,  
For all we cared or knew  
Was just to dream a future—  
A future fair for two.

The Roses bloomed and faded,  
Yellow and red and white,  
The Roses bloomed and faded,  
The noon-tide turned to night.  
But still within our bosoms  
We keep the Love-flowers bright.

Lalia Mitchell.

Bradford Co., Pa., July 23, 1906.

### THE MORNING GLORY.

That beautiful flower of morn,  
That doth the beginning of day adorn;  
But ere the shades of evening close,  
Hath folded itself in sweet repose.

Logan Co., Ohio.

Perry T. Cunningham.

### RETROSPECTION.

How sweet to my remembrance,  
When my wandering fancies roam,  
How dear to recollection  
Is my childhood's happy home.  
Faintly like an echo stealing—  
In the sunset's tender glow,  
I can hear my mother singing,  
Hear her singing, sweet and low.

Songs of Love and Home and Heaven;  
With a sweet and tender grace,  
That unto my mental vision,  
Oft recalls the dear, old place.  
For in the purple twilight,  
When the shadows come and go,  
I still can hear that music,  
Stealing softly, sweet and low.

Long the days of happy childhood,  
Filled with birds and bees and flowers;  
As I played beside the streamlet,  
In the golden summer hours,  
Bloomed for me the sweet spring Violet,  
And for me the brook did flow;  
And the melody at nightfall,  
Of my mother, soft and low.

In the forests deep recesses,  
'Neath the Oak trees grateful shade  
Where the nimble squirrels frolicked,  
And the wandering breezes strayed.  
And through the leafy branches,  
Came the sunlight's golden glow;  
And that singing in the twilight,  
Of my mother, soft and low.

Though I roam no more the forest,  
Play no more beside the rill,  
Yet those by-gone days of childhood  
In sweet measures haunt me still.  
And in the misty twilight,  
By the fitful firelight's glow,  
I still can hear my mother,  
Singing sweetly, soft and low.

Lucretia Banks Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass., Aug. 1, 1906.

### THE THISTLE-DOWN TRAIN.

Have you ever heard of the thistle-down train  
That runs through the long summer hours?  
How it waits for the fairies while crossing the  
plain,  
To gather the perfume of flowers?

No tracks are laid out for the thistle-down train,  
It runs in a wonderful way;  
Now high, and now low from hillside to plain,  
And off out to thistle-down bay.



In each tiny car of the thistle-down train,  
A choice bit of traffic is stowed,  
To be petted and kissed by the sun and the rain,  
When left by the side of the road.

There's danger ahead for the thistle-down train,  
As it travels away to the west;  
A goldfinch is waiting to pounce on the grain,  
And carry it home to her nest.

While the goldfinch is drinking the dew from  
the flowers,  
Blow swiftly o'er hillside and plain,  
And hasten, O winds, through the long summer  
hours,  
The speed of the thistle-down train.

S. Minerva Boyce.

Wash. Co., Va., July 12, 1906.





## FREESIAS.

I RECEIVED five or six Freesia bulbs one year in October. I planted them in a quart tin can, and placed them on a shelf in the south window of my country home, a log house with plenty of ventilation in shape of cracks and crannies for the ingress of the wind and cold. On cold nights I set the can, with other flowers, on the table, covering with newspapers. The little green spears soon began to show up, and how they grew. The twenty-sixth of December the first bud opened. It had tried its level best, that was evident, to be on time for Christmas, but as Christmas lasts a week in Old Virginia it mattered not if it were twenty-four hours later.

But the pleasure it brought to the children who watched it day after day was not sufficient pay for the care I had bestowed upon it, so out of its little golden heart it poured its tribute of gratitude in the most delicious perfume, and not only the one pretty blossom, but seven were soon doing their best on the one stalk to brighten and sweeten the dreary dull winter time. The other bulbs only gave three and four blooms apiece. So this is another flower I can recommend to those who are not very favorably situated to care for house plants. Its strong points are cheapness, ease of culture, the amount of cold it will stand, also its being certain to bloom when flowers are needed most, if planted in time, and its beauty and fragrance.

Henrico Co., Va. Alice R. Corson.

**Maidenhair Ferns for Winter.**—Procure any time during the summer, good roots of this Fern, which grows wild so freely in the woods. Place in a jar with leaf-mould and sand, water slightly, and set in the cellar until late in autumn. Then bring to a light warm kitchen. What appears to be a lifeless plant, in a short time will put out tiny fronds, and you will wonder at the loveliness that later will greet your eyes.

Mrs. J. Everett Eaton.

Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 1, 1906.

**Callas.**—I have had great success with this popular flower, and I recommend it as the best winter-blooming plant for a busy woman. Mine are given very rich soil, and have not been removed from their pots for over three years. Many say that Callas should be rested during the summer, but mine never are. They are always growing, have big leaves, and in winter bear great, waxy, creamy flowers.

Luz. Co., Pa. Eliza J. Ryman.

## THE ASPARAGUS.

THE finest of all greenery for cut flowers is the Asparagus in variety, of recent introduction. The Asparagus Sprengeri is the coarsest of all the Asparagus, but is probably the most popular sort, and is grown more extensively for greenery cut flowers than any other green. I find it retains its freshness even longer than the Smilax, and remains green longer than any thing I have tried. This is excellent for hanging pots or baskets, and droops most beautifully, and a well-established plant is something worth having. This thrives in the ordinary window garden, but will not stand a very low temperature, and will be best if kept free from dust. I have seen a well established plant of this on a tall pedestal, with long drooping fronds, five feet in length, and it was a most beautiful and ornamental plant. This is also known as the Emerald Feather.

The Asparagus Plumosus is an excellent green for cut flowers, is exceedingly fine and graceful, is a climber, and more desirable than the Smilax for cut flowers, as it is finer and more graceful and retains its freshness longer. None of the Asparagus is hard to grow after it once is started, and should be given a place in every collection of plants.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., Feb. 15, 1906.

**Winter Bloomers.**—A very pretty winter-bloomer is *Agathæa cœlestis* or Paris Daisy. The lovely blue flowers are borne on long stiff stems, and the rich green foliage is beautiful. It is a sure and abundant bloomer and as easy to grow as a Geranium. Another very beautiful blue flower is *Plumbago Capensis Azureum*, but if one desires to have this bloom steadily throughout the winter it is necessary to allow it to rest during the autumn. Its lovely sister, *Coccinea*, bears large, long-tubed blossoms of an intense rosy scarlet, and is invaluable for winter-blooming. Give it good soil and encourage thrifty growth. Its beauty and prodigality of bloom will be a joy all winter.

Mrs. Mary F. Snider.

Wayne Co., Mich.

**Flowers in the Kitchen.**—I wonder if many tired housekeepers know what a restful calming influence comes from a bouquet of fresh flowers placed in the kitchen window. Not long since I gathered a bunch of bright hued *Nasturtiums* and set them in the window facing the east, over the sink. Their lovely faces looking into mine, made the morning hours slip by, freighted though they were with cumbering duties unheeded. Of course all housekeepers do not work in the kitchen themselves, but even for servants—would it not be a wise measure to put into their lives a simple uplift such as this?

Mrs. J. E. Eaton.

Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 1, 1906.

## HYACINTHS AS CUT FLOWERS.

THE Roman Hyacinths are more easily arranged than the larger kinds on stiff stems. The white Roman Hyacinth particularly, is charming with Ferns, Smilax or Asparagus. The stems are so pliant that they yield to almost any decorative scheme adopted.

The once popular epergne adopted, three bowls deep, filled with three tiers of soft Asparagus or feathery Ferns, and as many white Hyacinths as the epergne will contain, makes a chaste and elegant centre-piece for day or night, and for the dining room or parlor table.

A dozen pots of Hyacinths in bloom, and the same number of Ferns, all in pots of one size, form handsome decorations for a large table. Place a potted Fern at each corner of the table, and then alternate a Hyacinth and a Fern pot until a diamond shape is made. Fill in the centre with cut Hyacinths and fronds of Ferns, forming a mound. A very good device for the base of the mound is a deep dish turned bottom upward. Cover it with fronds of Ferns, turned outward, over lapping the edges. Then Hyacinths; then Ferns, on and on, until finished, allowing a cluster of feathery Maiden Hair Ferns on top. Link the pots together, and cover with Asparagus or Smilax. Neither the rims nor sides of the pots will appear, but the whole diamond will be green, begemmed with flowers. White, and very light blue or pink Hyacinths light up at evening better than the darker, richer colors. The deep blue, purple and pink are brilliant for the lunch table or other positions in the day time.

G. T. D.

Orleans Co., La., Dec. 21, 1905.

**Ranunculus.**—*Ranunculus Acris* is popularly known as the buttercup or crowfoot, and is a native of Europe, although it has become so extensively naturalized that by many it is considered one of our native perennial plants. It is so well known as to require no description, but I have occasionally met with persons who, having never seen the plant previously, greatly admire its deep yellow shining flowers. By the transformation of the organs of frutification into petals the flowers become perfectly double, and in this form the species is frequently seen in old-fashioned gardens, as it is of the easiest culture.

Nassau Co., N. Y. Chas. E. Parnell.

**Scilla Siberica.**—Tell the flower friends when buying bulbs for the lawn to get a good supply of Scillas. They bloom much better than the Crocus, have many flower stems to each bulb and last for three weeks. They will bear the cutting of the lawn mower for several years and gives good satisfaction.

Aunt Susie.

Georgetown, Pa.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE TULIP.

THE first Tulips were sent to Holland from Constantinople, about the year 1560. They grew to be the rage, and soon every one was speculating in Tulips, from the chimney sweeps to the richest merchants. People bought bulbs and sold them again at a tremendous profit, without ever seeing them. It grew into a kind of gambling. Some became rich by it; others lost everything they had. Land, houses, cattle and even clothing went for Tulips when people had no ready money. Ladies sold their jewels and finery and joined in the fun. Nothing else was thought of. At last the States General interfered, and down went the price of Tulips.

During the height of the Tulip craze, single bulbs brought from four hundred to two thousand dollars. Within the past century the "Fanny Kemble" has sold in London for more than three hundred and fifty dollars. Subscriber.

**Hyacinth Beds.**—I plow the ground very deep the first week in November. I then cover my beds with a mixture of well-rotted stable manure and sharp sand, and harrow this mixture in. Then I plant my Hyacinths in circles; six inches apart in the hills, and sixteen inches apart in the rows, and four inches deep. Plant both the early and late varieties, and your bed will be lovely for a long time. Give them plenty of water, and keep the bed free from weeds. See to it that pools of water are not left on the beds.

A. Claudius Slocum.

Kootenai Co., Idaho, Nov. 3, 1905.

**Nicotiana Sanderæ.**—The seeds of this new *Nicotiana* came up so readily, and grew so thriftily that in less than three months some of the plants were blooming—although truth compels me to state that several did not bloom at all—but as they are Perennials with us, another year will see their color. They branch and bloom just as freely as they are pictured in the cuts given in Park's Magazine. The blossoms are a showy red in color, and remain open all day.

Ida A. Cope.

Santa Clara Co., Cal., Jan. 31, 1906.

**Rose-bushes in Winter.**—To protect tender Roses through the winter I bend the bushes down to the ground, keeping them there with a weight, or crossed stick, covering the roots with a box, and the branches with leaves. When spring returns, remove the covering slowly, not all at once, until you are sure of warm weather. I rarely lose any.

Mrs. H. C. C.

Washtenaw Co., Mich.

**Wild Hibiscus.**—The Wild Hibiscus will transplant well, and will grow and flourish year after year in ordinary garden soil.

Kings Co., N. Y.

Kit Clover.





## GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

HOW far away seem the days of my childhood, when the earth was new, the sky bent lovingly over it, and the hours were full of delight. Then I roamed in grandmother's garden, and plucked the flowers at will, happy as the birds that sang in the trees. I well remember the old square house, its sloping roof, and large front door facing the south. Beside the great flat door-stone grew the Ragged-Robin Pink, beloved by our grandmothers, but now neglected for showier flowers. On the other side was the Cinnamon Rose, dear to the childish heart. Between the windows stood the Lilac bush, and in May its sweet blossoms perfumed the air of the "Keeping room." No flower more truly represents all that is domestic and home-like, or is nearer associated with all that makes home dear than the Lilac. Often have I seen Lilac bushes standing before a cellar, where the house had long been gone, keeping the old homestead, and every year those sweet blossoms perfumed the air and greeted the wanderer as faithfully as if the hand that planted them had not fallen to dust in the long ago. I have seen Lilacs growing where the home had been deserted so long that it was almost a tradition; yet they stood like sentinels, guarding the spot once held dear by those over whom the tomb had closed more than a hundred years ago. I know of Lilac bushes planted by hands that afterward served in the Revolutionary War, still growing beside the deserted home. The Lilac should be our National flower.

But I meant to tell you about grandmother's flowers. On the sunny slope in front of the house grew clumps of Pæonies, with redder and larger blossoms than are now known. They are gone. Nearby were the Orange or Tawny Day Lilies growing near the shed. White "Daffies," double and sweet, were in the damp corner near the wall. Against the wall stood the late Artichokes. Old-fashioned sweet white Roses grew abundantly, and big single red ones nestled near, the red blossoms lasting but a day, but so abundant that their bed was always a mass of crimson color. Damask Roses, dainty pink and sweet added their charm. Clumps of Southernwood, bunches of Ijap or Hyssop with its blue spikes, "Old Maid's Nightcap," Feverfew, and bunches of Striped Grass were there. In the border were "Ladies Delights," English Daisies, Clove Pinks, African Roses, red and blue Columbine, Marigolds both tall and short, golden and brown, Lon-

don Pride and Prince's Feather, yellow Primroses, and high and low Balm. Blue and white Morning Glories climbed over the shed. Balm was not only grown for its flowers, but it was used as medicine. Both the high and low Balm was used. Balm tea, made by steeping the dried blossoms, was both refreshing and healing, and was much used in fevers. Besides Balm grandmother grew Coriander, Caraway, Lavender, Bergamot, Oak of Jerusalem, Hoarhound, Wormwood, Sage and Rue. These herbs were all gathered in their proper season and dried for use in sickness, as well as many others that grew wild. Besides these mentioned grandmother's herb chest contained Wild Geranium for sore throats, Goldthread for dyspepsia, Sassafras for tumors, Slippery-elm bark for poultries, Fever-bush bark for tea for fevers, Mullein for colds, Thoroughwort, Prince's Pine and Wintergreen, Sarsaparilla, Sweet Marjoram and Balm of Gilead.

Was anyone ill? Grandma knew the exact remedy, and a visit to the herb chest resulted in a tea which relieved the patient before the doctor could arrive. Was there a sprained ankle? How quickly was it wrapped in Wormwood and Rue steeped in hot vinegar. And how soon it was cured! Grandma is no more. Her garden is gone. There no more the birds nest in the old apple tree, or the honey bees gather their stores. But the memory of those happy days alone remains to cheer me as I too pass away.

M. B. H.

Essex Co., Mass., Apr. 12, 1906.

[NOTE.—There is no doubt but that the herb remedies intelligently used by our grandmothers were more effective in controlling diseases than the stronger remedies often prescribed to-day by physicians. A bed of herbs should be found in every garden, and a supply cut and dried while the plants are in bloom should have a place in every family medicine chest. The plants are all easily grown from seeds.—Ed.]

**Roses.**—Mulch the Roses with the clippings from the lawn to the depth of an inch. When they decay dig into the soil and put on fresh; they will well repay you. Ashes make a good fertilizer, carefully worked into the soil about Roses; but you can hardly give too much rotted cow manure. An Ivory soap solution,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound melted and added to a pail of water, used as a spray frequently, will keep all insects away. It is an excellent insecticide for any kind of plants, and is cheap and easy to procure.

Mercer Co., Ill., July 1906.

Nellie.

**Wild Columbine.**—My bed of Wild Columbine is a waving mass of bloom, and "as pretty as a picture." I advise any one who likes a display of flowers in the early spring to have a bed of Wild Columbine. The plants don't mind the change a bit, and will more than repay the trouble of transplanting them, in the profusion of flowers which they display.

L. B. Z.

Norfolk Co., Mass.

## CICUTA MACULATA.

SEVERAL years ago, in northern New York, I saw a mound about three feet in diameter. A bright scarlet Geranium was in the center; the sides were covered with a variegated green and white-



CICUTA MACULATA.

leaved plant, perhaps a trailer. It was very handsome and noticeable. I have since seen the same plant in cemeteries and in private yards, but have never been able to learn the name. Would the Editor please give both the botanical and the common name. Many others would probably recognize the plant.

Mrs. T. S. Calhoun.

Beaver Co., Pa., June 20, 1906.

[ANS.—*Cicuta maculata* is a beautiful hardy foliage plant of dwarf habit, the color being green with a white margin, as indicated in the engraving. It appears well in a mound, and is admirable to use as a border for a flower bed or border. It seems strange that it is not better known, for it is of the easiest culture, and when once started it will take care of itself.—ED.]

**Chrysanthemum Cuttings.**—When my Chrysanthemums finished blooming last year I broke off the tops (some as late as Dec. 20th,) and took them in the garden, run the spade the full depth in the ground, stuck the stalks in, and tramped the dirt firmly down. Now I have three large bunches of mixed Chrysanthemums, as I did not take pains to separate them. I only did it to see if they would grow. Finding they will I will plant separately next time. When I pinched them back in July, I planted the part broken off, and to-day, Sept. 28, I put them in pots to bring in the house. They were budding, but as it is very dry and frosty, I knew they would not mature the blooms.

Aunt Nan.

Clarke Co., Ky.

**Primula Cowslip.**—The Cowslip seeds will not come up until they stay out all winter. I plant them in the spring and there they stay until the next spring, before they come up. It seems to be their nature to do so. I only commenced growing them three years ago, and they have always done the same thing.

Mrs R. W.

Kings Co., Can., Oct. 27, 1905.

## HARDY BULBS.

SURELY if any admirer of the beautiful could see the early spring beauty of the hardy bulbs there would be orders roughed out for bulbs to be sent for in the fall. Beginning with the Crocus, any one with a few yards of soil, or out-door space, (the soil can be added) may have beauty and sweetness galore with the expenditure of a little money, time and care.

The Crocus is not noticeably fragrant, but it is such a brave, cheery thing, especially the giant yellow, which should be in every bulb bed. Closely following the Crocus come the early planted Hyacinths, one bulb holding an astonishing amount of loveliness and fragrance; then the Daffodils (single), then late-planted Hyacinths, early Tulips, double Daffodils, and the condensed sweetness of the Jonquils. All are lovely, very desirable, and when one once grows them all it would be very hard to make the choice of one.

With the exception of Hyacinths, all will increase in beauty and in numbers, year after year, if one will give a mulch of rich soil and forest leaves each fall. Hyacinths will be lovely beyond belief the first spring, sweet the next, and acceptable to the senses the third year, if you purchase first size bulbs. If the second size is purchased the blossoms will be larger the second year than the first, so you get four years supply of beauty at a less first cost than if the first size were bedded. Either way they are cheap, and of the must-haves.

If one has to count the pennies, have most of the Hyacinths from the mixed collection every florist has in his catalogues; but send for a few fine named ones; they have blooms almost as large as a measuring quart cup; the individual florets of the show class of double ones are as large as Tuberoses florets.

Get mixed Tulips, named if you wish, but get all colors, single, double and semi-double; some say they are gaudy. This may be, but they are cups of beauty and sweetness just the same.

If necessary, save a few dimes from the household expenses; from the summer finery; manage some way to procure as much as possible of the beauty that is akin to Eden, and that is so cheaply and easily procured. Hyacinthus Candicans is a very desirable bloomer in summer.

Emma Clearwater.

Edgar Co., Ill.

[NOTE.—Get and plant Crocuses as early as possible in the autumn. The same is practically true of nearly all hardy bulbs, as Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus. Such bulbs are advertised in September, but few florists can fill the orders with good bulbs until the latter part of the month, as the bulbs have to be lifted, dried well, packed and imported from Holland, all of which requires time. Order your bulbs early, but do not be impatient if they do not come till the latter part of September or early October. It is hardly possible to supply them in America before that time.—ED.]





## PARISIAN WALLFLOWER.

**T**HIS is a very satisfactory plant, as it can stand so much hard treatment. I sowed my seeds in the house, but after they were up I was obliged to put the seedlings in a cold room, and feared I must lose all, but not so; I saved many of them. The one Parisian Wallflower that the neighbors, chickens left in the bed was taken up in the fall, potted, and placed in a south window. In a few weeks it began to bloom, a bright golden blossom with the odor of fresh Violets. I grieved that the cluster of buds was so small, and would soon be done blooming, but as fast as it bloomed it budded out at the top. It bloomed all winter in a three-inch pot (by pinching off all seeds), through all variations of temperature; when set out in the spring it kept on blooming until August, when the old flower stem was nearly a foot long and surrounded by many smaller ones; and if drouth had not set in and it had not been carelessly set in a raised bed in an exposed situation, it might have bloomed still.

Mrs. McIntyre.

Cass Co., Ind.

**Jardinieres.**—It is a mistaken view that the jardiniere is used for beauty alone without ability. It combines both. Ordinary earthen-ware pots are very porous, and soon evaporate from their sides the moisture supplied if unprotected by a jardiniere. But a large plant in such a receptacle will take a quart or more of water at a time, and then go several days without watering. A valuable feature of the jardiniere, however, is that it allows our plants to be placed on the parlor floors, carpets or oriental rugs in fitting costume without danger of destructive dampness sinking through, as it does from earthen ware pots and saucers which are therefore prohibited from use in such places, as well as by their lack of the dress suits conventional for appearance in good company.

Edwin M.

D. C.

**The Genista or Shower of Gold.**—It is a beautiful plant. Keep it growing all the time. After Christmas it will begin to bloom, and it is truly a thing of beauty. Give it plenty of water and sunshine, and watch for a green worm something like the cabbage worm; just pick them off; they are not very numerous, but very destructive. This plant requires very little petting; give it half a chance and you will be repaid in mid-winter with "showers of the dear dainty golden blossoms."

"Alton."

Orange Co., Va.

## VINCA MINOR.

**A** MOUND of Periwinkle or Myrtle is beautiful, and needs little care to keep it a smooth mass of green. In yonder shaded corner hemmed in by dense evergreens, the Periwinkle will take quick possession, even though grass itself refuses to grow there, and a lovely carpet it makes, especially when a blue with its pretty salver-shaped flowers. Some of us possess those hideous retreats of safety, cyclone cellars. But Periwinkle will grow on those sloping clay roofs; and once thatched in green, even these half-underground cellars are not bad to look upon. These, and other waste and forlorn strips and spots about our premises may be beautified by a judicious use of the one-time favorite, Vinca Minor.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

## GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

## No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason.

**A MAKE-SHIFT GREENHOUSE.**

I TOOK a box about two feet wide by three feet long and fully twenty inches high. One side I knocked out and filled in with panes of glass. Then I lined the box well with newspapers, and keeping a paper and board over the open side (which is the top) at night, I have evolved a passable greenhouse for cuttings this winter. It stands in an open shed facing the south, with the glass to the front of course. In this I have cuttings of Fuchsias, Coleus, Geraniums and a tender Hibiscus all growing sturdily, but not luxuriantly, as the temperature is too cool for that. I have another one similar to this, only larger, in which I have cuttings taken in December, and plants received of Mr. Park so late last fall I did not know what else to do with, and so placed them in this, and where they are slowly growing getting ready for their summer's work. Ida A. Cope.

Santa Clara Co., Cal.

**Honeysuckle Halliana.**—This is one of the best vines with which I am acquainted for covering unsightly objects. It makes a rapid growth and remains green the greater part of the year. It flowers at intervals during the summer, and sometimes late in the autumn. It is perfectly hardy, and grows to the height of ten or fifteen feet. It soon makes a very dense growth, and the tips of the vines take root quickly when they touch the ground. This Honeysuckle will succeed in almost any situation in ordinary soil. Wm. C. Mollett.

Martin Co., Ky.

**A Desirable Shrub.**—If I could have but one shrub my choice would be Spirea Van Houtte. From a tiny plant obtained five years ago I have a lovely bush, four feet high and over five feet across, which in spring is a mass of snow-white bloom; the foliage is a very bright agreeable green, turning in late autumn to such rich dark crimson that it is almost as fine as blooming. My plant has had no extra care, only hoeing and manuring each fall.

Mrs. Bessie Plympton.

Ringgold Co., Iowa.

**Roses in Canada.**—Crimson Rambler, Baltimore Bell and Gen. Jacqueminot are all hardy in Canada. They do much better if well protected by straw hid around them; in fact nearly all our hardy plants are better of a slight protection in winter.

Mrs. T. A. Bishop.

Ont., Can., April, 1906.

**Bed for Annuals.**—If a good, liberal allowance of manure is spread on the bed this fall, where you intend to plant your annuals next year, then spaded in next spring, you will have a fine display of bloom.

Kit Clover.

Kings Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1906.

**WILDFLOWER BED.**

THE time to make a Wildflower bed is as late in the fall as possible, before the frost kills the tops that they are not recognizable. Select a shady spot,—the shade of the house being far better than the shade of a tree, as the soil is usually dry under a garden tree. Spade the bed deep, and if possible remove some of the soil and fill in with a load of leaf-mould from the woods. As to what one should select for the Wildflower bed must depend on location and taste. If possible have masses of snowy Bloodroots, Hepaticas, pale pinks, and blues, and white, the "Squirrel cups" of our childhood; Jack-in-the-pulpit, Greek Valerian, Golden Rod, Buttercups, Red Balm, Spider-wort, Shooting Stars, Red and yellow Columbine, Wild blue Violet, Wild Lilies, and the Moccasin Flower. In and out and all around the wild bed have Ferns. To this last add any other wildflowers in your locality; but remember, they all take great care in transplanting. Kit Clover.

Cook Co., Ill.

**DUBIOUS****About What Her Husband Would Say.**

A Mich. woman tried Postum Food Coffee because ordinary coffee disagreed with her and her husband. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my household—both of us using coffee all the time and not realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home rather dubious about what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was always half sick. I told her I would make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavor and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



## THE CHILDREN'S LETTER.

My Dear Children:—The other morning as I went down the path on my way to the office I passed a few stalks of corn on which the baby ears were pushing out red silk, making a fine display. I thought how my little friends would appreciate a doll made of one of these little corn ears, so I plucked one and had it prepared, as represented in the engraving, figure 1. To make this doll loosen the husk, pull the silk outside, tie a narrow ribbon around the neck, twist up strans of the husk for arms, and tie at the wrists, then, with pen and ink mark the eyes, nose and mouth, and put on an inverted flower of Martynia for a head-dress. There are other ways of preparing dolls of young ears of corn. They will suggest themselves to the inventive mind.

The idea of making an ear of corn into a doll led to suggesting other flower toys, and the curious pack animal, figure 2, appeared when four bits of a toothpick were inserted into a young Martynia pod, a head, arranged with a knife, with ink dots for eyes and the spotted flowers of the Jewel-weed, *Impatiens fulva*, adjusted for packs.

A flower of Spotted-leaf Calla, with a bud of *Galtonia candicans* placed for a head formed the nameless bird, figure 3. A row of these birds set in goose fashion would form an odd and interesting parade, reminding you of some of the wonderful animals shown on circus bills.

But here is a whole band of curious little people. We might take them for some of the people Stanley found in Africa when he first explored along the river which "always flowed north," were it not for the fact that they have white heads. Yes, and they are even more harmless than the white-headed Bumblebees, which every boy knows cannot sting. I will tell you how they are made. Samantha, who has a red skirt and bronze blouse is made by inverting a flower of *Bignonia* (*Tacoma*) radicans or Trumpet Vine and pinning on a Snow-drop fruit for a head, the eyes, nose and mouth being formed with ink. A Sweet Pea answers for a bonnet, and inverted *Phlox* blooms attached with pins form the arms. Little Jane is prepared in the same way, except that her dress is simply an inverted Hollyhock bloom. Bare-headed Sally Ann is like Samantha, except that her sleeves are of another color, and her bonnet has blown off, revealing the fact that she is bald. Ketura has an inverted *Althea* flower for a dress and waist, *Phlox* for arms, and a Pea flower for a bonnet.

I give drawings and descriptions of these oddities, in the hope that it will suggest other things along this line, and afford many happy moments during the autumn days to the hundreds of thousands of dear little ones who monthly read and appreciate the Editor's letter. How many will send new and novel designs of this kind this month.

Your Friend,

The Editor.

LaPark, Pa., Aug. 15, 1906.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Mr. Park:—I cannot tell you how much pleasure the Magazine has given me. There is just enough in it for a busy housewife to grasp as she is resting a few moments at a time; usually one loses the central thought when reading a long article during intervals. Hereafter I never want to miss a number.

Rock Island Co., Ill.

Carol Lucille Kennedy.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Girls of the Children's Corner:—Here I am for a talk with you. I also am a lover of flowers and I have a flower garden this summer. Now I am going to say a few words to each of the girls.

Virgie Sneed, I too feel sorry for the little orphans. When I look at my pretty flowers I often wish I could take some of them to the poor little sufferers who lie all day on their little white beds in the hospitals. I know if we only did, it would make some little heart happier. There were so many Violets in our woods this year. I think they make lovely bouquets for sick friends, but Sweet Peas are still nicer. I always raise a few every year and intend to take some to all sick friends that I can. There are no children's hospitals in our town, but I hope some day to have my wish granted.

I am always glad to receive flowers when I am sick; aren't you? I think it shows kindness of heart.

Mary Kingcade, my favorite flowers are the same as yours.

Dollie Chambers, I think you have such a pretty



SAMANTHA.

LITTLE JANE.

SALLY ANN.

KETURA.

name. I have a hen and fourteen chickens that my grandma gave me. I like to take care of chickens; don't you?

Lena Jensen, I think Bantams are so cute. I am going to get some eggs and raise some for my little brother.

Helen Slentz, I, too, live in sunny Kansas. I think we should be very grateful for all the pretty flowers that God gives to us. Sometimes when I look at flowers I think they seem to breathe a message straight from Heaven.

I am sure some of you have heard this verse

"The red Rose says, be sweet,  
The Lily bids, be pure;  
The hardy, brave Chrysanthemum,  
Be patient and endure;  
The Violet whispers, give."

Isn't it pretty?

Rufie Weir, I have three dolls; I like to dress them up; don't you?

Hattie King, I am sorry your father is dead. I would feel very sad if my dear papa should be taken from me, but you know we shall all meet in Heaven.

Ethel Cosgrove and Ruth Welsh, did you read the verses "Neath skies of June" in the June number? June is a beautiful month, I know all think so. Let us all get acquainted through our paper.

Allie Clement, you are just my age. I love to read. Bryant and Longfellow are my favorite poets, too. It looks as though we might be twins, doesn't it?

Maude Fern.

Franklin Co., Kan., June 16, 1906.

## EDITORIAL NOTICE.

**A Profitable Farm.**—For several months past a farm has been advertised in the Magazine by Mr. Nathan Boyce, of Waitsfield, Vermont. The Editor is acquainted with Mr. Boyce and knows the farm he offers, and he can recommend it as a bargain to anyone who wishes to buy such a farm. For many years Mr. Boyce lived upon the farm and supplied a dairy, so that by keeping a large herd of cattle the land was brought into an excellent state of fertility. Although a good potato and corn farm, it is equally adapted for grass and pasture, being easy of access and well-watered. Last year over 100 tons of hay were made and packed upon the farm, worth \$10.00 per ton, and an equally large crop was harvested this year. Besides this there are several large meadows and hillsides used as pastures, and a large orchard of choice fruit, yielding sometimes 2000 bushels of Apples, besides Plums, Cherries, etc. There are two large sugar groves with sugar houses, evaporators, sap vessels, and other sugar-making accessories. The Editor recently measured some of the trees in these groves, and found them nearly three feet in diameter, and perhaps fifty feet to the first limbs. Sugar there sells at 12½ cents per pound, and the crop of sugar alone would yield enough revenue in five years to more than pay for the farm, to say nothing of the Apple crop, the pasture and the hay, the hay alone being worth over \$1000.00 in value, and the cost of harvesting on contract being only \$135.00. Still more, there is a fine lot of large, choice timber, which, if taken out and sold would now more than pay the price asked for the farm. The buildings on one place were all built by Mr. Boyce within the past ten or fifteen years, and are large, modern, and in good repair. There are really two farms, with buildings, etc., and two farmers going together could readily pay the amount asked, and each have a profitable farm. The neighborhood is good, scenery beautiful, and schools convenient. Write to Mr. Boyce for further particulars. This is not a paid for notice, but is given because the Editor believes the farm is worthy the attention of his friends who may be in the market for a profitable investment and farming business.

## MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—Your little Magazine has given me many valuable hints on the cultivation of flowers. Washenaw Co., Mich. Mrs. H. C. Calhoun.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy the Magazine so much. Without it my flower garden would be a complete failure. Mrs. J. E. Feristell.

St. Charles Co., Mo.

Mr. Park:—Nothing gives me more pleasure than your little Magazine. I love it whether I have a flower garden or not.

Marion Co., Tex. Mrs. J. R. Crawford.

## Chinese Sacred Lilies.

I have now on hand the first importation of Chinese Sacred Lilies, fine bulbs, ready for potting or placing in dishes of water. They are sure to bloom, and if started now will be in flower at a time when house flowers are scarce. Mailed, post-paid, 8 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.



## Also

**Paper White Narcissus**, 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per dozen.

**Double Roman Narcissus**, 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per dozen.

**White Roman Hyacinth**, 1st size, 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

**Italian Hyacinth**, white, blue, blush and pink, 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

Order now. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

## GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Band:—I had about fifty-six Coleus from two packets of seed, and such beautiful markings and fine thrifty plants! They were greatly admired by every one. My Asters were something grand. I had a border in my garden about twenty feet long and had five different kinds of Asters planted in it. When they began to bloom the border was beautiful. Some of the Asters were as large as Chrysanthemums, and the Crown Asters were just as fine as could be, such rich purples, as well as other colors. My Petunias were also fine, lovely markings and large fringed flowers. I also had Cannas, Dahlias, Verbenas, Balsams and Nasturtiums that bloomed finely.

Mrs. Lilman.

Cambria Co. Pa.



## Park's Floral

Magazine for October will have an Illustrated

Editorial article on Narcissus, also cultural directions for planting and caring for Hardy Bulbs indoors and out. The Poetry page will be of special merit, and the Editor's Letters will be fully illustrated, as usual.

Do not fail to see it.

## Seeds to Sow in September.

**Perennials.**—Achillea, Adenophora, Adlumia, Adonis vernalis, Agrostemma, Alyssum saxatile, Aquilegia, Arabis, Anchusa, Aubrietia, Callirhoe, Cerastium, Chelone, Coreopsis, Crucianella, Delphinium, Dianthus atrocoeruleus, Digitalis, Double Daisy, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Honesty, Impatiens, Linum perenne, Myosotis, Pansy, Perennial Peas, Per. Phlox, Pinks, Per. Poppy, Hardy Primrose, Pyrethrum, Rudbeckia, Sweet Rocket, Romneya, Saponaria, Silene, Sweet William, Tunicia, Verbascum, Veronica, Viola odorata, Wallflower.

**Hardy Annuals.**—Centaurea, Clarkia, Crepis, Cynoglossum, Dianthus, Erysimum, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Feverfew, Gilia, Lychnis, Nigella Damascena, Oenothera, Poppies, Silene compacta, Scabiosa, Valeriana, Viscaria oculata.

All of the above can be successfully sown in an out-door bed this month. The Perennials will mostly bloom next summer, and the Annuals, will start this autumn, endure the winter and begin to bloom in the spring. Theseeds of either the Perennials or Annuals can be obtained of Seedsman in mixture at from 3 to 5 cents per packet. Don't neglect to sow a bed of these flowers this month.



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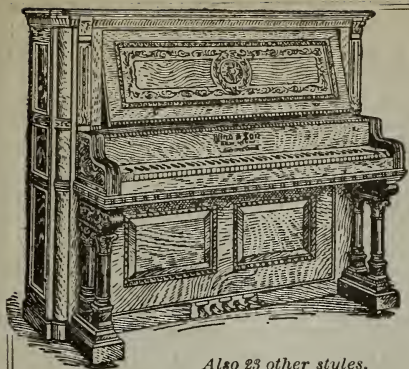
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My husband! tried many remedies that failed. We were discouraged and had no faith when we tried this wonderful new discovery. It was guaranteed; it cured.

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We are one of the very few firms that have been in continuous business well toward a half century. We have been studying and learning every year of the full thirty-eight.

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We pay the freight and other charges in advance—our funds—no money of our customers in advance. We place it in the smallest town in the United States just as freely as we would in New York City. There is absolutely no risk, expense or annoyance. You can try it at your home for 20 days, get the opinion of your real and disinterested friends, can compare it with others. Then if you do not wish to keep it we will take it back, entirely at our expense. In this way your friends and neighbors will not know on what terms you purchased. Agents disclose your business to make other sales. This, however, is of small importance compared to the beautiful, sweet tone you get in THE 1906 WING PIANO. Even the saving of many dollars is of less importance. But any American home wants and DESERVES the best and sweetest. You have it only in THE 1906 WING PIANO.

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For this reason YOU SAVE FROM \$75 to \$200. The WING PIANO you buy at wholesale—at the cost of making—with only one wholesale profit added. THERE'S THE SAVING. Agents would have to be paid, if we had them. Salesrooms would have to be rented if we had them. Local advertising would have to be done and paid for. All this would increase the cost of the Piano, if we did it. By selling the Piano direct to you, we save you from \$75 to \$200. THE 1906 WING PIANO is in a class of its own and NEEDS no agent to talk for it. Its own sweet tone sells it.

## IN 38 YEARS OVER 40,000 WING PIANOS

have been manufactured and sold. They are recommended by thousands of satisfied purchasers in your State, and every one of the United States, by seven Governors of States, musical colleges and schools prominent orchestra leaders, music teachers and musicians. Our book contains names and addresses arranged by States.

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# Choice Plants. Pick Them Out.

100 plants \$3.50. 25 plants \$1.00. 12 plants 50 cents. 5 plants 25 cents. 1 Plant 10c.



SALIX BABYLONICA—WEeping Willow.

Abelia rupestris, the hardy everblooming Chinese Shrub; flowers tubular, fragrant, in clusters.  
Abutilon, Golden Fleece, Driven Snow.  
Santana, crimson.  
Savitzii, white-bordered.  
Mesopotamicum.  
Enfanta Eulalia.

Thompsonii plena, varg. So-called Flowering Maple; everblooming, showy and beautiful.  
Mesopotamicum is of climbing habit.

Acacia lophantha.  
Acalypha Macafeana.  
Bicolor.  
Sanderi, showy for pots.  
Achania Malvaviscus.  
Achillea Pearl.  
Parnica.  
Millifolium purpurea.  
Achyranthus, new carmine.  
Emersoni.  
Acorus, Calamus.  
Variegated-leaved.  
Adenophora Polymorpha.  
Ageratum, Princess Pauline.  
Dwarf White.  
Dwarf Blue.  
Agrostemma coronaria, red.  
White.

Ailanthus glandulosa.  
Akebia quinata, hardy vine.  
Albizia Julibrissin.  
Aloysia, Lemon Verbena.  
Althea in variety.  
Alternanthera, red, yellow.  
Brilliantissima.  
Parnychoides Major.  
Alyssum, Double.  
Anemone coronaria.  
Japonica rosea.  
Amelopsis quinquefolia.  
Veitchi.

**NOTE.**—*Amelopsis Veitchi* is the Boston Ivy, rich green in summer and scarlet in autumn. It covers a wall charmingly without training. The foliage is Ivy-like and graceful.  
Amomum Cardamomum.  
Angelonia grandiflora.  
Anchusa azurea.  
Anthemis Nobilis.  
Antigonon leptopus.

Arabis Alpina.  
Aralia Moserae.  
Aquilegia in variety.  
Arisema triphylla.  
Artichoke, Jerusalem.  
Arum cornutum.  
Sanctum, Black Calla.  
Asparagus Sprengeri.  
Comoriensis.  
Plumoseus nanus.  
A. Decumbens, a lovely Asparagus for baskets, and charming when cut for designs.

Aristolochia sypho.  
Asclepias incarnata.  
Tuberosa.  
Curassavica atrosanguinea.  
Aster, perennial, mixed.  
Baccharis halimifolia.  
Barbarea folis variegatis.  
Begonia alba maculata.  
Bertha Chaterocher.  
Cuprea.  
Decorus.  
Feasti.  
Folioea.  
Begonia Evansiana.  
Begonia Fuchsoides.  
M. de Lesseps.  
Nitida rosea.  
alba.  
Speculata.  
Robusta.  
Rex in variety.  
Thurstoni.  
Weltoniensis rubra.  
Alba, white.

Berberis Jamesoni.  
Thunbergii.  
Bergamot, white.  
Scarlet.  
Bianca scandens.  
Bignonia radicans.  
Velutina.  
Tweediana.  
**NOTE.**—*Bignonia Tweediana*, yellow-flowered vine so much admired as a porch vine in the south. It can be grown with protection or as a pot plant north.

Bloodroot.  
Bougainvillea Sanderi.  
Browallia speciosa, giant.  
Brugmansia suaveolens.  
Bryophyllum calycinum.  
Boston Smilax.  
**NOTE.**—*Boston Smilax*

has elegant sprays of foliage and scented flowers. It is beautiful for a pot trellis, and the sprays of foliage are fine for decoration or personal adornment.

Cactus, Queen of Night.  
Cereus Triangularis.  
Opuntia variegata.  
Epiphyllum truncatum.  
Echinocactus.  
Phyllocactus latifrons.  
Callicarpa purpurea.  
Calliopsis grandiflora.  
Eldorado.  
**NOTE.**—*C. Eldorado* is everblooming and beautiful.

Calla, spotted leaf.  
White.  
Callirhoe involucrata.  
Campanula Calycanthema.  
Medium.  
Campylobotrys regia.  
Canna, named sorts.  
Carnations in variety.  
Catalpa Kamperfi.  
Carex Japonica.  
Caryopteris mastacanthus.  
Cassava root.  
Cestrum laurifolium.  
Parqui.  
Poeticus.

Chainy Berry, red-seed vine.  
Chrysanthemum, Baby Yellow.  
Ermine.  
Fred Peel.  
Goldfinch.  
Miller's Crimson.  
Mrs. O. P. Basset.  
Nellie Rainsford.  
Paragon.  
Rhoda.  
Robt. Halliday.  
Chrysanthemum Rufus.  
Shearer's Crimson.  
White Bonaffon.  
Whillidin.  
Willow Brook.  
Zulu.

Chrysanthemum inodorum.  
Cineraria hybrida grandiflora.  
Polyantha Stellata.  
Maritima Diamond.  
Cissus discolor.  
**NOTE.**—*C. discolor* is a grand hot-house vine, every leaf as handsome as a bright flower.

Cissus heterophylla.

**NOTE.**—*Cissus heterophylla* is a hardy, Grape-like vine with pretty variegated foliage. It appears well on a low trellis.

Cicuta Maculata.  
Coccoloba platyclada.  
Clematis paniculata. A grand hardy Clematis; flowers white; fragrant.  
Coleus, Beckwith.  
Christmas Gem.  
Emerald.  
Golden Bedder.  
Rob Roy.  
Ruby.  
Carmine glow.  
Mottled Beauty.  
Verschaffeltii.  
Fancy in variety.

**NOTE.**—The New Coleus are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. Avoid sudden changes of temperature.  
Commelyna celestis.  
Selowiana.

Convolvulus Mauriticanus.  
Coronilla glauca.  
Crassula cordata.  
Spatulata.  
Crucianella stylosa.  
Crape Myrtle, pink.  
Cuphea platycentra.  
Tricolor.  
Cyclamen, James Prize.  
White, red eye.  
Rose.  
Crimson.

Cyperus alternifolius.  
**NOTE.**—*Cyperus Alternifolius* is a semiaquatic plant sometimes called Water Palm and Umbrella Plant. Water well while growing, and shift into a larger pot as needed, and you will have an elegant specimen.  
Dahlia.

Double G. Duke Alexis.  
Ernest Glass.  
Mrs. Kunkle, pink.  
Q. Victoria.  
Penelope.  
Daisy, Double, delicate.  
Snowball, white.  
Longfellow, red.  
Daisy Etoile de Or.  
Daisy Shasta.

**NOTE.**—Please order your window plants now. In the spring I cannot supply many of them even at three times the prices now asked. You will never regret the out-lay of a dollar or more in choice plants at this season, when they may be purchased at such marvellous low prices. Speak to your neighbors about this plant list, and get up a club order. Four 25-cent orders (\$1.) will entitle you to 10 plants, your selection for your trouble. Also, the Magazine on trial will be included with every 25 cent plant order this month. May I not hear from you?



Deutzia gracilis. Crenata, fl. pl. Dianthus in variety. Dielis spectabilis. Elderberry, cut-leaf. Eranthem pulchellum. Atropurpureum. Erythrina Crista Galli. Eucalyptus Gunni. Euonymus Japonica aurea. Americana. Radicans variegata. Eucomis punctata. Eupatorium riparium. Riparium variegatum. Euphorbia Splendens. Exochorda grandiflora. Funkia subcordata grandif. Undulata variegata. Ficus repens. Ferns, Tender in variety. Personi. Pteris alba lineata. Scotti. Compacta. Hardy in variety. Forsythia viridissima. Suspensa. Fuchsia, Single. Black Prince. Little Prince. Mrs. Chas. Blanc. Peasant Girl. Speciosa, a free-blooming easily grown sort, blooming in winter or summer; splendid. Double: Avalanche. Gloire des Marches. Rosa Patrie. Phenomenal white. Funkia ovata. Gaillardia grandiflora. Gardenia florida. Gentiana Andrews. Geranium maculatum. Geranium, flowering; double Alphonse Riard. Beaute Poltevine. Gen. Grant. Jno. Doyle. Centaure. Madonna. Marquis de Montmort. Miss F. Perkins. Mme. Canovas. Mme. Castellaine. Mrs. Clugston. M. Rotz. E. H. Trego. S. A. Nutt. La Favorite. Mme. Buchner. Geranium, flowering, single: America. Dr. Denny. Gen. Grant. Granville. LaAube. LaCroix. Mme. Barney. New Life. White Swan. Wonder. Grevillea Robusta. NOTE.—Grevillea robusta is a fine pot plant, prized by some as much as a Palm, and of easier culture. It deserves a place in every plant collection. Geranium Fancy-leaved. Bronze Bedder. Saleroi. Geranium, Ivy-leaved. Nutmeg-scented. Balm-scented. Rose-scented.	Oak-leaf-scented. Peppermint-scented. Glechoma variegata. Gloxinia variegated. Guava, for pots. Heliotrope, White. Light-blue. NOTE.—The Heliotrope does well bedded out or grown in a pot on the porch. The flower clusters are lovely and deliciously scented. It blooms continuously. Hemerocallis flava. Fulva. Middendorffiana. Sieboldii. Thunbergii. Hoya carnosa. Honeysuckle, Halls. Reticulata. Scarlet Trumpet. NOTE.—The Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle has showy clusters of scarlet bloom, produced continu- ously till after frost in au- tumn. A fine trellis vine. Heterocentron album. Hibiscus Sinensis red. Aurantiacus. Carminatus grandiflorus. Cooperi, varg-leaved. Gen. de Courtizis. Magnifica. Peachbloom. Sub Violaceus. Hydrangea grandiflora. Hortensis. Hypericum Moserianum. Inula Helenium. Glandulosa. Iris Florentina, white. Blue. Festiva maxima. Germanica in sorts, Versicolor. Ipomoea Leari, is a lovely trellis vine, blooming well in winter. Moon Flower. Violacea vera. Ivy English, green. Abbottsford. Irish or Parlor. Kenilworth. Jasminum gracillimum. Grandiflorum. Grand Duke. Maid of Orleans. Nudiflorum. Revolutum. Jerusalem Cherry. Justicia sanguinea. Kerria Japonica fl. pl. Lantana, Javol, white. Dromery. Emily Baird. Harkets, Variegated. Leo Dex, red. Weeping. Leucanthemum, Triumph. Libonia penrhosiensis. Ligustrum Ibotum. Lilac, common. Lily of the Valley. Linum Perenne, white. Blue, also rose. Trigynum. Lysimachia Moneywort. Lopesia rosea. Mackaya Bella. Madeira Vine. Mahernia Odorata. Malva Moschata. Maranta Kerchoviana. Melianthus Major. Mexican Primrose. Meyenia erecta.	Mesembryanthemum gran- diflorum. Acanthiforme. Monarda hybrida. Myosotis, Forget-me-not. Alpestris. Love Star. Queen Victoria. Nasturtium, double yellow. Scarlet. NOTE.—The Double Nas- turtiums are beautiful. The plants are robust, ever- blooming, and the flowers are rich and fragrant. They bloom well either in sum- mer or winter. Nepeta, Catnip. Nicotiana Sanderae. Sylvestris. Affinis. Old Man, Sweet shrub. Oxalis, Buttercup. Roses, rose. Paeonies in variety. Penifolium. Palm, Date. Brashea filamentosa. Pritchardia filamentosa. Palm Phoenix canariensis. Reclinata. Pansy, all colors. Parsley, Parterre Beauty. Passiflora incarnata. Pfordti. Paulownia Imperialis. Pea, Perennial rose. Red. Scarlet. Pecan Nut Tree. Pelargonium, Fancy. Peperomia maculata. Pescicaria cuspidata. Peristrophe variegata. Pentas lanceolata. Petunia, finest double. Phalaris, ribbon grass. Photinia Villosa. Physalis Francheti. Phlox, Boule deNiegé. Jean de'Arc. Maculata. Pilea Reptans. Muscosa. Platyodon. Plumbago, Lady Larpent. Podophyllum petatum. Poinciana Gillesi. Polemonium Richardsoni. Polygonatum racemosa. Pomegranate, Jas. Vick. Poppy, Perennial in variety. Erivet, California. Amor River. Pride of India. NOTE.—Pride of India is a southern tree with elegant clusters of bloom. Splendid as a shade tree. Prunella Vulgaris. Ranunculus acris, fl. pl. Philadelphus Mock Orange. Rhamnus, Buckthorn. Rudbeckia, Golden Glow. Newmanii. Purpurea. Rivinia Humilis. Rocket, white, blue. Roses in variety: Ball of Snow. Baltimore Belle. Bridesmaid. Anna de Dierbach. Grusa an Teplitz. John Hopper. Bon Silene. Dinsmore. Duchess de Brabant. Marie Van Houtte.	Clothilde Soupert. Crimson Rambler. La Detroit. Magna Charta. Mary Washington. Marchal Niel. Meteor. Mignonette. Mme. Chatenay. Baby Rambler. Prairie Queen. Seven Sisters. Vicks Caprice. Ruella Makoyana. Formosa. Russellia elegantissima. Juncea. Salvia Praetensis. Splendens. Rutilans. Alfred Reganeau. NOTE.—Salvia, Alfred Reganeau, is a large-flowered sort, compact and very free- blooming. It is splendid either for pots or beds. S. Rutilans has superb apple- scented foliage and spikes of rich crimson flowers. Sansevieria Zeylanica. NOTE.—Sansevieria Zey- lanica is a handsome, var- iegated succulent especia- ly useful for its foliage. Sage, English. Sagittaria variabilis. Santolina, silvery. Saponaria ocymoides. Saxifraga, Peltata. Sarmientosa. Scutellaria pulchella. Sea Onion. Sedum Spectabilis, alba. Spectabilis rosea. Sedum variegata. Acres. Selaginella maritima. Silene orientalis. Solanum Rantonetii. Solanum Seaforthianum. Dulcamara. Grandiflorum. Strawberry, Early. Medium. Late. Strobilanthes anisophyllus. Dyerianus. Spirea, Anthony Waterer. Filipendula. Japonica. Palmaria elegans. Reevesi. Van Houtte. Vesta. Callosa alba. Spotted Calla. Stevia variegata. Stokesia cyanea. Symphoricarpos vulgaris. Tacoma Smithi. Tansy. Thyme, gold, variegated. Tradescantia virginica. Variegata. Zebрина. Tricyrtis Hirta. Tuncus Saxifraga. Umbrella Tree. Verbena, Hardy Purple. Vinca rosea. Viola cucullata. Marie Louise. California. Hardy white. Wallflower. Weeping Willow. Weigela floribunda. Floribunda variegata. Yucca Aloifolia.
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**Order promptly,** while the stock is complete. Plants all in first-class condition, mailed postpaid, and safe arrival guaranteed. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Several plants of a kind may be called for, but in case of shortage I reserve the right to send but one plant of a kind. Always name a number of extra plants to be used as substitutes in case of shortage. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

**CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**—I supply the best varieties of Strawberries, fine plants, as follows: Extra Early Excelsior; Mid-season Bubach, Nich Ohmer; Late Gandy and Lester Lovet. All are first-class in product and fruit, except Excelsior, which bears rather sparingly. Price, 12 plants 50 cents mailed; or delivered at Express office here, 100 plants \$2.50; 1000 plants \$15.00. In quantity by mail add 50 cents per hundred to pay postage. Order this month and you will have a crop of berries next summer. Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa.

## THE PANSIES' BALL.

One sultry day,  
At ease I lay  
At full length on the ground;  
The balmy air  
Had banished care;  
My thoughts were not profound.

With eyes half closed  
In sweet repose,  
Half-slumbering then was I;  
My lids I raised,  
In wonder gazed  
On Pansy bed near by.

The Pansies all,  
Stood straight and tall,  
A gentle zephyr stirred;  
Each floweret fair,  
Swayed in the air,  
And this is what I heard—

"You're gaily dressed,  
Now dance your best,  
"Address your partners all;"  
"And in and out,  
And all about,  
Respond whenever I call."

Then bowed they all,  
Those Pansies tall,  
And gracefully they swayed;  
With tripping feet  
To music sweet,  
The gentle zephyrs made.

On grassy plain,  
"The Ladies Chain,"  
"Chassez" and "Promenade;"  
All in a row,  
Then Dos-a-dos,  
"Balance and swing your pard."

With twinkling feet,  
A ring complete,  
"Form basket," "Balance all,"  
"Disband," "face out,"  
And, "March about,"  
Obedient to the call.

As thus I lay,  
That sultry day,  
Sweet music did enthrall;  
With pulses stirred,  
I saw and heard  
The Pansies' Fancy Ball.

Lucretia Banks Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass., May 24, 1906.

## GOSS ?.

Dear Floral Band:—We shall probably never be able to "communicate" with plants, or to understand any but their grosser needs. But we cannot watch the Morning Glory Vine turning this way and that to find the string that you move from side to side and not feel sure that it "knows."

Ellen Frizell Wyckoff.

Iredell Co., N. C.

Dear Floral Band:—I had some Giant Pansies two years ago, and oh, they were so beautiful! They were the admiration of all who saw them. How I love beautiful flowers. They have a refining influence on us all. Who can look at beautiful flowers and not be softened into a kinder feeling for everything; I'm a great lover of plants and animals, in fact, all of God's creation.

Franklin Co., Tex. Mrs. J. L. Hawkins.

Mr. Park:—I think some of your readers may like to hear of my pet Dandelion. It came among my plants last summer with such a pretty bright double blossom that I said it should remain and see what it could do. And I don't think it has been out-done by any of its neighbor plants. I was careful to remove the blossoms before they went to seed, as I didn't care to have the garden entirely filled with the Dandelion family.

This year it had one stem which was flat, and as much as an inch wide, with twin blossoms. It is now through blooming and my little girl and I picked and counted the flower stems; there were one hundred and ten.

Flora Harding.

Middlesex Co., Conn., June, 1906.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I have an Abutilon three years old. It was two and one half feet high when I planted it out last spring. When I lifted it this fall it was six and one half feet tall, and completely covered with beautiful bells.

Mrs. R. Reed.

Fayette Co., Iowa, Oct. 26, 1906.

Mr. Park:—Who says the Century Plant blooms only when it is one hundred years old? In the fall of 1889 a friend in Arizona sent me a box of plants, among them two Agave Americana. One never grew very large; the other seemed to be trying to see how large it could grow, and it was an immense size when, in the summer of 1900, it began to throw up a huge flower stalk. Its growth was something like Jack's fabled bean stalk, and finally stopped at eighteen feet. It threw out Candelabra-like branches, each with from fifteen to forty long greenish white blossoms, more odd than pretty. As the flowers began to shoot forth the life began to die out of the large leaves, and when in full bloom they commenced to droop and gradually die. I have read that before they die at the very root, young plants spring forth, but unfortunately for me mine did not do that, and all that is left of my pretty plant is the flower stalk, which is so light I can carry it in one hand, although the outside is perfectly solid and we keep it for a flag staff.

Mrs. Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Calif.

Mr. Park:—During a summer's sojourn among the Green Mountains, it was my good fortune to visit one of my esteemed correspondents. It was on one of October's balmy afternoons that I set out for the home of the woman with the poet's soul, near the old-time little village with the pretty name of "Shady Rill." The air was as soft as that of a June day, the hills were ablaze with glory, and the distant mountains enveloped in a dreamy haze of blue. Our way led over bridges spanning brooks telling tantalizing tales of speckled trout, past steep banks, Fern-clad, and again bright with Golden Rod and Wild Asters, up hills which looked down into valleys dotted with farmhouses with their big barns, and herds of cows in rich pastures, through woods with over-arching trees, Maples in scarlet and gold, and Oaks in their rich gowns of sombre purple.

It is not to tell of our cordial reception, nor of our host's tasteful and perfectly appointed home, that I am writing this, but to give to your readers an idea which may be new to them, and which may open to them great possibilities in the way of pleasure.

I refer to her "Woods Garden," in the edge of a strip of the "forest primeval," with mossy banks and rocks vine-covered or forming a shelter and support for crimson Phlox, Nasturtiums or late-blooming Roses. The "Old hen and chickens" were there with Pinks, Giant Pansies and Petunias, the lesser Periwinkle, often called Myrtle, spreading a green carpet at the foot of a sturdy Oak, while the haughty Hollyhock, stood on her dignity in the background. But although a clump of gay Gladiolus hobnobbed sociably with a second growth Poppy, a Marguerite, first cousin to the field Daisy, neighbor with Candy-tuft and Mignonette, and the upstart scarlet Salvia flaunted its brightness in the face of a modest Rose Geranium, there seemed to be an eternal fitness about the whole which was delightful. It was not a chance planting of a Fuchsia here, a Cosmos there, or a Geranium in another place, which had produced the wonderful effect, but an indefatigable painstaking and patient toil, with a careful study of the nature and needs of plants, and a ceaseless attention which springs only from a genuine love of flowers.

While admiring this wilderness which had been made to "blossom as the Rose," the thought uppermost in my mind was "why may not others be induced to do likewise?" for so many have equally good facilities, who would be better mentally, physically and spiritually, for the time and labor it might cost them. I hope the hint may result in many a woods garden.

A Plant Lover.



# Superb Mammoth Crocuses.

Price, 2 cents each, 15 cents for the collection of 10 bulbs; 3 collections, 30 bulbs, 40 cents, 6 collections, 60 bulbs, 75 cents.



I offer a very superior class of Crocuses for cultivation in dishes, as shown in the above engraving, or for bedding. The bulbs are all of great size, and each one will throw up several splendid flowers, exquisite in form and color, and exceedingly showy and beautiful. In planting fill a glass dish half full with clear silver sand, cover the bulbs to half their thickness, allowing the upper part to protrude above the surface, and apply water till it stands in the dish as high as the base of the bulbs. Set away in a dark place till roots form, then bring to a cool room. The flowers will shortly appear, making a display as represented in the engraving. Every bulb of these Mammoth Crocuses becomes a bouquet in itself, or continues in bloom for some time, throwing up a number of flowers in succession, often several at a time.

**Golden King**, six inches high; bears from six to eight large, open, golden yellow flowers, the color deep and rich.

**Charles Dickens**, light blue, each bulb throwing up five or six fine flowers, opening in daytime, but closing at night.

**Giant Purple**, has a very large bulb, and develops six or eight splendid purple flowers; extra fine.

**King of the Blues**, not as dark as the preceding, but producing from eight to ten immense flowers of superb form.

**Queen Victoria**, pure white, each bulb displaying from six to eight large and beautiful flowers; pretty, light green foliage.

**Young Frau**, exquisite snow white, each bulb developing a cluster of from eight to ten superb large flowers.

**Minerva**, lovely white with faint blush shading, the flowers large and opening well, but a few days later than others.

**Blue Flag**, each bulb bears from six to eight very large, handsome flowers, fine white with black-blue stripes; extra fine.

**Gloriosa**, lavender blue, shaded and striped with dark purple; large and very free-blooming.

**Striped Queen**, immense snowy white with distinct blue mid-rib; each bulb bears a cluster of six or eight flowers.

For bedding purposes I will mail 100 of these splendid Crocuses for \$1.00. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

## The Orchid-Flowering Iris.



I OFFER a splendid named collection of the beautiful Orchid-flowering Spanish Iris. They are hardy, and gorgeous in groups or beds, blooming for several weeks in spring. The list embraces all the fine colors. Price, the ten fine bulbs, with Magazine on trial, only 10 cents. Or, for bedding purposes, 100 (10 collections) 80 cents. I wish all of my friends would try these Iris. Their beauty will prove a revelation to many.

**Azure**, Philomela, exquisite.

**Yellow**, Chrysolora, large, bright.

**Pure white**, Blanche Superb, fine.

**Soft white**, Blanchard, very pretty.

**Blue-Bronze**, Stellata, blue and gold.

**Blue**, Darling, finest dark blue.

**Orange**, Prince of Orange, dark bronzy.

**Porcelaine**, Louise, white, shaded blue.

**Gold Bronze**, Thunderbolt, showy.

**Variegated**, Formosa, lilac and olive.

Send Me Ten trial Magazine subscriptions upon this offer, and I will send you a collection free, including three extra hardy bulbs, my selection. See your friends at once and make up a club. Address **G. W. Park, La Park, Pa.**





## FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH.

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer!  
Don't let it destroy your health—your happiness—your very life itself!

Don't think it can't be cured because other doctors and other treatments have failed to cure you.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured, absolutely and permanently.

Catarrh is more than an annoying, disgusting, loathsome trouble—it's a terribly dangerous one. Catarrh is the forerunner of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh leads to thousands of deaths every year. Take it in hand NOW—before it's too late.

Let me tell you just how to cure Catarrh—how to clear every bit of it out of your system. I'll gladly study your case, entirely without cost, and give you

### Medical Advice Free

Without your paying out a penny, I will diagnose your trouble and send you the most reliable and helpful instruction. Don't lose this chance to get rid of Catarrh. Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address on the dotted lines, and mail the Free Coupon to **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 232 Trade Building, Boston.**

### FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Is your breath foul?  
Do you take cold easily?  
Is your nose stopped up?  
Do you have to spit often?  
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?  
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?  
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?  
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?  
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

NAME . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . .

. . . . .

### EXCHANGES.

Mixed Flowers Seeds Annuals and Perennials for others. Miss. G. E. Hosford, Vista, Mo.

Cuttings of Monster Cacti for a specimen of Brain Cactus. C. J. Vercouter, 5740 Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### MRS. HOGAN'S PEONY PATCH.

"Oh, yes, we've been fixing up some; had a new porch built and a cistern, and I've got things in the house better'n I used to have," Mrs. Hogan said, as she offered her guest a chair. "Calvin used to allow that when he got forehanded, we would fix up the house, coz the buildins' were kind o' run down when we moved here; but what with bad crops and sickness, I don't know how as we'd ever got to it, if it hadn't ben for my Piny patch."

The visitor looked her surprise.

"Oh, didn't you know about that? Why you see, we took the house where old Mrs. Phillips lived. She used to be a master hand for flowers, and while she was strong enough to tend 'em, the yard was allus a mass of pretty bloom. Well, most of 'em were gone when we came, only there was a clump of old-fashioned red Pinies, (Peonies you city folks call 'em,) out by the back steps. The grass and weeds had nigh strangled 'em till they was most run out, but I allus did have a love for that posey, and I dug around 'em and fussed with that clump so we got a few blooms that first spring. Then when the steps gave out,—they'd got rotted with age,—and we had to put in new ones, Calvin just spaded up the whole bunch and tossed 'em in a heap. I could a most cried, for I set such store by them Pinies, so I asked him if there was a spot on the whole farm that I could have for my very own to put them in. After rubbin' his head a minute, he said, 'yes, I could have the spot by the orchard, where the old barn used to stand.' It was all grown up to weeds, but I spaded it up myself, and stuck in my Piny toes, a few in a place, making a long row of 'em. My, how they grew! The soil seemed just right for 'em. They seemed to smile a 'thank you,' every time I went near.

A little while after this, sister Mary bought the Fisher place and there were two or three bunches of white Pinies there. She gave me one clump and I separated the toes and made a row of them white ones. And then, somehow, I got the Piny fever and scraped up a little money, here and there, from selling hens' eggs and such, and I sent away to the nurseries for new varieties. Calvin laughed at me and said I might better be plantin potatoes, but he let me have what used to be the old barnyard, and I filled it full of Pinies. I thought if I could only have one kind of posey, it would be nice to have plenty of that kind. Every year they grow nicer, and more of 'em. They blow out just at decoration time, and folks used to come here for their decoratin' flowers from far and near.

Then, one day, three years ago, a man came along here, sellin trees and bulbs and things. He found me workin in my Piny patch. They were just budded, and there was a mazin lot of 'em.

"Well," says he, "this beats anything I've seen in this line. What do you do with your blossoms?" he says. "Do you sell 'em?" "My lands, no," says I. "Well, you ought to," he says. "You have a small fortune, right here. Will you sell 'em to me, if I send for 'em as soon as they are out? I'll give you seventy-five cents a dozen for perfect blossoms," he says. "Well, if you'll believe me, them Pinies brought me that year over fifty dollars, and the next year, nearly as much again. This year—I'll not tell you how much I got this year, but Calvin don't say any more about my puttin potatoes and cabbages in my Piny patch. Rosette Luce Gilchrist. Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

### EXCHANGES.

Oxalis, Fuchsias, Coleus for Heliotrope and Ferns. Mrs. H. W. Vanderhoof, Devils Lake, N. D. Box 297. Syringa and Flowering Almond for Lilies and Hardy bulbs. Mrs. Mary Ehle, New Castle, Neb., Route 1.

Different kinds of flower seeds for Rex Begonias. Mrs. Blanche E. Roller, Pomeroy, Ohio.

Iris and Per. Pinks for Peonies or Milk and Wine Lily. Mrs. E. Simmons, Lebanon, Kan.

Native Cactus, red flowers, for Violets and Spring Beauty. Mrs. Frank P. Howard, Rocky Ford, Col.

Cypripedium Spectabile for dark blue old-fashioned German Iris. Mrs. D. Eustis, North Tisbury, Mass.



# The Finest Polyanthus Narcissus.

The finest of all Narcissus for house culture are the Polyanthus varieties. The bulbs are sure to bloom well in winter even under unfavorable conditions, and every window gardener should grow them. I offer the three best, most distinct sorts, and the bulbs are large, sound and reliable. If you want to be sure of a fine display of beautiful and fragrant flowers the coming winter, do not fail to order a collection or more of these splendid bulbs. Price 5 cents each, or the three bulbs for 10 cents. 3 collections (9 bulbs) only 25 cents, mailed.

**Grand Monarque**, pure white with citron cup; large and beautiful, borne in splendid trusses.  
**Gloriosa**, soft white with dark bright orange cup; very fine trusses.

**Grand Soleil d'Or**, beautiful golden yellow flowers in large trusses. This is the true golden Sacerd Lily. The flowers are entirely yellow and produced in big trusses; very fragrant.

For winter-blooming treat these as you would Hyacinth bulbs. In the South they do well bedded out. They often do well even in Pennsylvania when bedded out.

## Collection of Choice Hardy Narcissus.

10 Splendid named sorts, Only 25 cents.

**Orange Phoenix**, Eggs and Bacon; very double, richly variegated orange and silvery white, finely scented, beautiful; 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

**Sulphur Phoenix**, Codlins and Cream; full double, large, cream-white with yellow variegations; splendid rare sort; 15 cents each.

**Van Sion**, the charming, large, golden Daffodil; finest strain; very double, richly scented, 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

**Empress**, the Giant Single Daffodil; trumpet rich golden yellow; perianth broad, white, and of great substance. 8 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.

**Barri Conspectua**, single, orange-yellow richly stained orange-scarlet; beautiful; 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen.

**Sir Watkin**, Single, primrose perianth, crown bright golden yellow, tinged orange, very large and handsome. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

**Mrs. Langtry**, single, broad, pure white perianth, crown white edged yellow; very handsome, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

**Petiteus ornatus**, an improved, beautiful variety; flowers large, pure white with crimson cup, coming into bloom early; fine for either house or garden. Each 3 cents, per dozen 25 cents.

**Ajax Princeps**, single, sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet, a very handsome variety, known as Irish Giant Daffodil. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

**Trumpet Maximus**, bright golden yellow with twisted perianth; immense in size, very beautiful, excellent for cutting; each 6 cts. per doz. 60 cts.



THE ABOVE are all hardy, beautiful, fragrant Narcissus, the finest varieties. They may be planted out now, or potted for winter. They make a varied and beautiful group or bed. I supply very fine bulbs in the ten varieties at 25 cents, post-paid, or will mail 100 bulbs in the ten

varieties for \$2.25. You cannot err in ordering this fine collection for your garden. The bulbs are sure to succeed. Cultural directions sent with every package.

## Bulbs For Cemetery Planting.

Bulbs are the most lasting, beautiful and desirable of flowers for planting in the Cemetery. Those I offer are hardy, will take care of themselves, even though hampered by grasses, and are sure to bloom every year. I freely recommend them. I offer the 12 bulbs for 25 cents, or five collections, 55 bulbs, for \$1.00, mailed, postpaid.

**1 Liliun Candidum**, the lovely Madonna Lily; trusses of beautiful, fragrant pure white trumpets, in mid-summer. Price 10 cents.

**3 Leucojum Estivum**, the elegant giant summer Snowdrop; grows a foot high, bearing big clusters of drooping white flowers. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

**1 Muscaria botryoides alba**, the rare and charming white Grape Hyacinth; a beautiful early spring flower. Price 5 cents.

**3 Narcissus alba plena odorata**, the hardy, fragrant, white double Poet's Narcissus; one of our finest early spring flowers. The 3 bulbs 10 cents.

**3 Narcissus biflorus**, a superb Narcissus; large single white flowers in pairs; splendid. The 3 bulbs 10 cents.

**1 Iris Florentina alba**, a glorious Fleur-de-Lis, grows a foot high, bearing great pearly white, fragrant flowers in May. Price 5 cents.

This entire collection, retail value 50 cents, will be mailed for 25 cents, or 5 collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00. You can find no bulbs more suitable for Cemetery planting than these. Order early, as the Lily should be planted so as to start growth in the fall.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

## A Choice Collection Of Bermuda Bulbs.

Extra Bermuda Freesias, large bulbs, sure to bloom, 1 bulb 2 cents, 1 dozen 20 cents, 100 bulbs \$1.25.

Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small amaryllid of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15th, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

As a Premium, I will send you a large bulb of Amaryllis Johnsoni (retail price 35 cents), for a club of eight names (\$1.12), and will include *Park's Floral Magazine* on trial to each member of the club. Full cultural directions with every package of bulbs. Get up a club and order at once.

# MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your own home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 606, 19 Union Sq., N. Y.**



## 10 BEAUTIFUL PALMS FOR 10c.

PLANT NOW FOR WINTER DECORATIONS.

To introduce our special lines we will mail you a full 25c size pkg. of our Imported Palm Seed and includes full planting directions with each pkg. FOR ONLY 10c (coin) to help pay postage. This gives you a fine collection of the most popular of ALL IN-DOOR DECORATIVE PLANTS. If you send 25c. (silver), will mail 3 PKGS. and also GIVE YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS, 1 HARDY HYDRANGEA SHRUB, POSTPAID. Plant seed now for Winter Service. This is by far the best offer we ever made to introduce.

**CHASE CO., Seed & Bulb Importers, Newark, N. Y.**



## DID YOU EVER CAN VEGETABLES

String-beans, Celery, Young Beets, Tomatoes. Thousands of our customers do by our perfect method. Cherries, Raspberries, etc., canned without cooking. Pickles, Catsups, Cider, Wine, Butters, also fruit canned old way made absolutely safe. Twelve years in use. Only 10 cts. for two Sample Packages for doing all this. Agents wanted. **WOMAN'S CANNING CO.**

**William Street, 322 Jackson, Michigan.**

## Jones' Pat. Folding Plant Stands

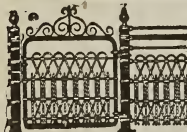
Steel Swinging Plant Brackets Window Shelves  
One Bracketlike out for sample only, sent postpaid for 25 cents.  
Other Window Garden Requisites  
Our new Illustrated Catalogue gives addresses of dealers at different sections of the United States who sell these goods. Sent free on application. Special prices and club rates.

**M.D. Jones & Co.,**  
71 Portland St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.



## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists



## LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. **KITZELMAN BROTHERS, & Co.** Box 309 Muncie, Indiana.

**STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS** wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

Wanted to travel, distribute samples and employ agents. \$18 a week, expenses advanced. Local manager & canvassers also. **ZIEGLER CO., 281 Locust St., Philadelphia.**

**GINSENG** \$7lb. Big demand. Grow it in your garden. Book information FREE. F. B. Mills, Box 48, Rose Hill, N.Y.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park.—I am a little girl eight years old. I go to school every day. I have a sister Violet. I wish you could see mamma's house plants. She has so many and they are just grand. I have a pet dog "Teddie"; he is snow white. I will be glad when it gets warm so I can get out and make my flower bed. Mamma always has so many beautiful flowers in the garden.

Dollie Fern Gustin.

Ringgold Co., Iowa, Feb. 16, 1906.

Dear Mr. Park.—I am a small boy I live on the farm. I take care of twenty-five hens and help with the chores. I am ten years old, and for pets a dog named Colonel and an old cat named "Warty eye"; he is so named because he has a wart on his eye. I bring in all the wood at home. I am a lover of flowers, and my Amaryllis blossomed and had four big red blossoms on it; it is beautiful.

Leland D. Smith.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

## Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 50 Chicago.**

**\$8 Paid** Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A.W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N.Y.

**CANCER** Cured at home; no pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free Treatise. Add. A. J. Miller, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

**LADIES!** Chichester's English Pills are the best. Safe, Reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. Booklet for Ladies. In Letter by Return Mail. Ask your Druggist. Chichester Chem. Co., 2282 Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

**OPIUM** and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P 8, Lebanon, Ohio.

**YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE**  
Send two cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Patrons astonished and satisfied. **PROF. LEO AMZL, Dept. 70, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

**YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE**  
Send 2c. stamp with birth date for a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave as revealed by astrology. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the world's greatest Astrologer. Patrons astonished and satisfied with my true predictions. **PROF. B.K. ASTRO, Box 8692, Philadelphia, Pa.**



## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

**A Pansy Frolic.**—This is the title of a new three-step Mazurka, composed and published by Mr. Eben H. Norris, Erie, Pa. It has a beautifully decorated title page, and is well printed on good paper. The music is catchy and easily rendered, and the various chords are harmonious and charming. Mr. Norris is a popular writer of instrumental music with floral titles. The one here noticed is dedicated to the Editor of Parks Floral Magazine and is the latest and perhaps the best of Mr. Norris's composition. Magazine readers will not err in adding this excellent Mazurka to their musical budget. Price, mailed, 19 cents.

**Postage Stamps.**—It is to be regretted by business men that the Government does not provide a better money to mail than postage stamps. For the transmission of from ten to fifty cents it does not pay to be troubled buying a money order or registering a letter, and the only method left is to send postage stamps, for the enclosure of silver unprotected is not safe. "It is an ill wind that blows good to nobody," and an old friend, Mr. E. S. Plummer, has found a profitable business because of the Government's delinquency. The surplus stamps of the mail-order business man are purchased by Mr. Plummer at a discount and then sold by him at a discount. The difference retained is small, but the immense quantity of stamps handled leaves a respectable income. Having had pleasant and profitable dealings with Mr. Plummer for many years I take pleasure in recommending him to others who wish either to sell or buy postage stamps. His address is 510 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**Bee Culture.**—The honey industry has become an important one in this country, as it is becoming generally known that honey is the most digestible and healthful of all sweets, and its use is rapidly increasing. It is estimated that the honey product of the United States now approximates ten millions of dollars annually, and yet the supply is not equal to the demand. The interest in honey and its production has been largely brought about through the efforts of Mr. A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, a successful business man of untiring energy and stern moral character who has given almost his whole life to the development of the bee industry. He was the founder and is at present the President of the A. I. Root Company, of Medina, Ohio, a chartered organization with a capital of \$300,000.00, which furnishes supplies to the thousands of bee-keepers throughout the United States, and gives information through their published works on Bee-culture, and their monthly Magazine, Gleanings in Bee Culture, which has a wide circulation. The A B C of Bee Culture is a thorough work for the Apiarist, giving all needed information on the profitable handling of bees, price \$1.25; and Gleanings in Bee Culture, the monthly Magazine is served at \$1.00 a year. Mr. Root has been a friend of the Editor of this Magazine for many years, and one who he takes pleasure in recommending to those interested in honey and the honey bee. His life and its influence has not only promoted the sweets which we prize upon the festive board, but the Christian spirit which has always controlled that life has sweetened and made happier the many lives with which it has come in touch. Business life as well as home-life would be rendered far more pleasant and enjoyable if those we daily meet and deal with were guided by the same earnest Christian spirit that dominates the life of the father of the bee industry, our dear old friend, A. I. Root.

## RHEUMATISM

I will guarantee to cure any case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatic, Gout, Lumbago or Constipation. I do not ask you to send me one cent. Send me your name, and address.

**C. L. FRYE, 82 C Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.,**

# OPIUM

HARRIS INSTITUTE, Room 553, 400 W. 23d St., New York.

or Morphine Habit cured. Free trial treatment. We specially desire cases where other remedies failed. Confidential.

## Darken Your Gray Hair



**DUBY'S OZARK HERBS** restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. **IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP,** is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. **PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT.** It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. **OZARK HERB CO., Block 9, St. Louis, Mo.**

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

## REAL ESTATE.

Under this head will be offered Farms, Homes, and other Real Estate, which may be for sale. Price \$1.25 per agate line, each insertion. Those who have used these columns have found sale for their properties. If you have a property for sale advertise it in this Magazine. It will bring results.

## Farm For Sale.

Containing 500 acres in the beautiful Mad River Valley of the Green Mountain State. Large orchard, producing over 2,000 bushels of the best varieties of apples in 1904, also pears, plums, cherries and small fruits in abundance. Two good houses, two barns, two sugar houses, two wood-houses, two corn barns and a silo. All buildings in excellent repair. Never failing spring of water running to the houses and barns. Two large sugar orchards, containing 5,000 sugar maples, in 1904 averaging three pounds of sugar to the tree, which sold from ten to fifteen cents a pound. Having come to retiring age I desire to dispose of this property. For further information, address **Nathan Boyce, Waitsfield, Vermont.**

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—Two pet cats do more damage than seventy-five chickens which amend their misdeeds by eating every sort of bug except the aphid, aater beetle and the potato bug.

Indiana Co., Pa. Subscriber.

Dear Mr. Park:—I sowed Pansy seeds in a box in the house the first of May and transplanted the last of May. I have had some of the finest Pansies I ever saw; they are blossoming yet and have been covered in snow two inches deep and we are having severe frosts.

Hancock Co., Me., Nov. 10, 1905. D. M. Allen.

Dear Mr. Park:—I so often see it stated that Nasturtiums should be planted in poor ground and a sunny place. Mine are planted in heavy rich ground and shaded on every side but the north side. They are much the finest I have ever seen, and the wonder and admiration of every one who passes. I send you a leaf for a sample, and marked the outline when I picked it thinking it may shrink as it becomes dry. The leaves are all large but they don't hide the flowers, and such a mass of bloom and beauty as I enjoy from early July until severe frosts! For being so sheltered they last so much longer than those more exposed. And all this is by my one kitchen window where I stand while doing my work. They are such a help and inspiration I hope all the sisters will try a few in the shade next year, and beat my leaf if they can.

Jefferson Co. Mrs. R. G. D.

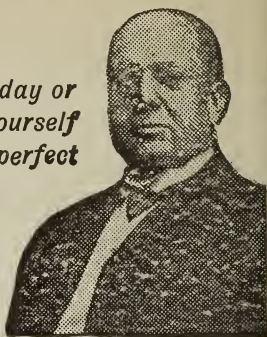
## Gall Stones or any Liver Disease.

Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE Address: A. A. Covey, 388 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ills.

# Do You Want Perfect Sight and Hearing?

*Would you be willing to devote ten minutes each day or a total of five hours during one month, to treating yourself at home, according to my instructions, to obtain perfect eyesight and hearing?*

*If so write me a complete description of your case; tell me when and how your trouble started, what condition your sight and hearing is in now and all facts that might have some bearing on your case.*



Latest Portrait of Dr. W. O. Coffee.

I will examine the history of your case carefully and tell you whether my new system, which is accomplishing so many remarkable cures of failing eye sight and deafness, will CURE YOU or NOT, how LONG it will take, etc., FREE of CHARGE.

I WILL PROVE to you that failing eye sight, Granulated Lids, Sore and Inflamed eyes Ulcers and Scars on eyes, can be cured at home with my mild absorbent remedies.

I WILL PROVE to you that Glaucoma and Cataracts should not be allowed to exist and cause blindness or be subjected to a surgical operation, but should be treated at the first evidence of the disease and failing sight and blindness prevented.

I WILL PROVE to you that Deafness and Headnoises are caused from mild inflammation or congestion of the eustachian tube and middle ear.

I WILL PROVE that I have remedies that will cure all ordinary cases and that these remedies can be used at home without inconvenience of any kind.

I WILL PROVE by the following people or by many others who have used my treatment that it cures many of the worst cases of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases in one month, no matter how long the disease has existed or what treatment has failed to help.

John L. Robertson, Denison, Iowa, 67 years old had cataract cured with one month's treatment.

Mrs. S. D. Empsey, Howard City, Mich. cured of catarrhal deafness and headnoises in one month.

Edith Hill, Field, Miss., cured of catarrhal deafness in one month.

Miss Edith Radcliff, Gravity, Iowa, cured of conjunctivitis wild hairs and pannus-sight restored perfectly in one month.

Mrs. M. L. Cline, Conover, N. C. cured of glaucoma, weak congested eyes in one month.

Miss Florence Smart, Richfield, N. Y. cured of catarrhal deafness and headnoises.

I WILL SEND either of my books Free of Charge to anyone having any eye or ear disease.

THE 80 PAGE EYE BOOK tells all about the various eye diseases, their symptoms and what causes them.

Shows pictures of various diseased eyes with full description, so that any can diagnose their own trouble.

Tells how to test the eyes for weakness and disease. Tells how to care for the eyes to keep them healthy and strong.

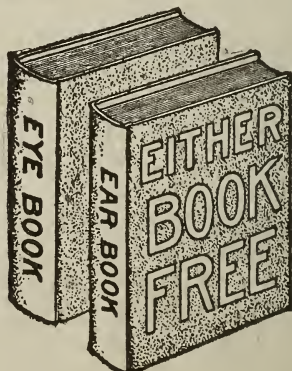
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